

ARMSTRONG'S

FLOORS AND WALL COVERINGS

for Homes and Public Buildings



1939 EDITION

LINOLEUM - LINOWALL - CORK TILE - RUBBER TILE - ASPHALT TILE - CORK CARPET - LINOFLOR
MASTIC ARMOFLOR - LINOTILE (OIL-BONDED) - MONOWALL - MONOCORK - FLORMASTIC
UNDERLAYMENT - CORK CARPET - CORK BULLETIN BOARD - FELT-CUSHION MASTIC TILE

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
LANCASTER PENNSYLVANIA

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY • LANCASTER, PA.

The Company has manufactured cork products and building materials for 79 years. Its Dun and Bradstreet rating is AAA1.

Branch Offices in 31 cities. See addresses on outside back cover of this catalog.

Products—Following is a list of products of interest to architects and builders. Products described in *Sweet's Architectural Catalog* are italicized.

Flooring Products—Armstrong's *Asphalt Tile, Cork Tile, Cork Carpet, Linoleum, Linoflor, Linotile (Oil-Bonded) Mastic Armoflor, Monocork, Felt-Cushion Mastic Tile, Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile, Flormastic* for industrial cold mastic floors, *Underlayment, Lining Felts, Adhesives, Cove Bases, Thresholds, Stair Treads, Risers, Furniture Rests, Cleaners, Wax.*

Wall Coverings and Wallboards—Armstrong's *Cork Tile, Linowall, Monowall, Temlok, Temwood, Temboard, Temlok De Luxe Insulating Interior Finish, Rubber Plinths, Wainscot Caps, Chair Rails, Moldings.*

Acoustical Materials—Armstrong's *Corkoustic and Temcoustic.*

Bulletin Board—Armstrong's *Cork Bulletin and Tack Strip Board.*

Insulation—Armstrong's *Corkboard, Cork Covering for Cold Lines, Temlok Sheathing, Lath, and Roof Insulation, Insulmastic* for High Temperature Insulation.

Vibration Isolation—*Vibrocork* for isolating reciprocating and vibrating machinery.

Expansion Joint—Cork Composition Expansion Joint for concrete slabs, wood block, and glass brick.

Cork Brick—for dairy barns.

Distribution—Armstrong's Linoleum and Linowall are sold by department stores, furniture stores, and other retailers of home furnishings and floor coverings, as well as by linoleum contractors in all parts of the United States.

Armstrong's Resilient Tiles are sold and installed by authorized flooring contractors. The names of reliable

distributors in any locality can be obtained from the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., or any branch office listed on the back cover of this catalog.

Armstrong's Monowall is sold by lumber dealers.

Prices—Since Armstrong's Linoleum, Linowall, and Resilient Tiles are sold through distributors, it is impossible for the Company to furnish information on the installed cost of any of its products, inasmuch as many factors beyond its control (local labor charges, areas of rooms, etc.) determine this. Armstrong distributors, however, will be glad to furnish architects and contractors with quotations on specific work.

FIVE SERVICES FOR ARCHITECTS

Armstrong's Architectural Service Bureau will furnish assistance in any problem pertaining to the use of Armstrong products for floors and walls.

Armstrong's Bureau of Interior Decoration, in charge of an experienced interior decorator, will suggest designs for floors and walls, with complete room color schemes and scaled miniatures of designs if desired. In requesting this service, please furnish room dimensions, color preferences, drawings, data on exposure, etc.

Samples of all products are available to architects. Whenever possible, please indicate the colors, grades, and gauges in which you are specifically interested.

Specifications in A. I. A. file size for any Armstrong floor or wall product are available upon request. See also pages 32 to 39 of this catalog.

Special Literature on all products will be supplied.

Note—It is suggested that architects contemplating the use of Armstrong products specify the colors or patterns by the numbers given in this or other Armstrong literature. Many of the colorings offered in the Armstrong Line are exclusive with Armstrong and cannot be duplicated in other materials. It is also suggested that selection be made from actual samples of the materials, rather than from color plates, which are only relatively accurate.

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Battleship Linoleum is 6mm., $\frac{3}{16}$ ", or $\frac{1}{8}$ " gauge linoleum in solid colors without pattern. Rolls are 6' wide.

Plain Linoleum is the same quality as Battleship, but refers to the lighter and more decorative colors. It is supplied in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ ") gauges. Rolls are 6' wide.

Linoseets—See page 10 for design suggestions.

Linostrips—Machine-cut strips $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 45' long are available in Battleship and Plain. Also

$\frac{1}{4}$ " strips of No. 46 Chocolate, 45' long, in $\frac{3}{16}$ ", Heavy, and Medium gauges.

Borders—Battleship and Plain are offered in 90' rolls 3" to 36" wide; and Plain No. 27 Black in 6", 9", or 12" strips in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, or Standard gauge.

Cove Base—Page 24.

Specifications—Page 32.

In addition to the colors shown on this page, No. 27 Black is available in $\frac{3}{16}$ ", Heavy, Medium, and Standard gauges.



No. 23 White
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 24 Pearl Gray
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 26 Silver Gray
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 22 Dark Gray
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 38 Turquoise
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 43 Oriental Blue
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 29 Cadet Blue
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 30 Midnight Blue
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



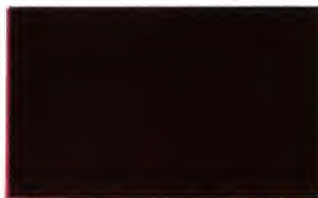
No. 45 Fawn
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 28 Tan
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 20 Brown
6 mm., $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 46 Chocolate
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 44 Willow Green
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 42 Jade
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 21 Evergreen
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 48 Canary Yellow
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 41 Orange
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 39 Chinese Red
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 40 Ruby
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 47 Eggplant
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 49 Coral
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 25 Terra Cotta
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 33 Chartreuse
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 37 Deep Rose
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard

ARMSTRONG'S MARBELLE LINOLEUM

Marbelle is linoleum in an allover marble effect, without pattern.

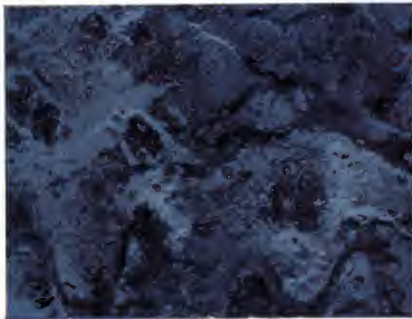
Gauges— $\frac{3}{16}$ ", Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ ").

Border Strips—Marbelle strips can be furnished in rolls of any width from 3" to 36" and 90' long. No. 021 Black Marbelle is available in 6", 9", or 12" wide border strips in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, and Standard gauges.

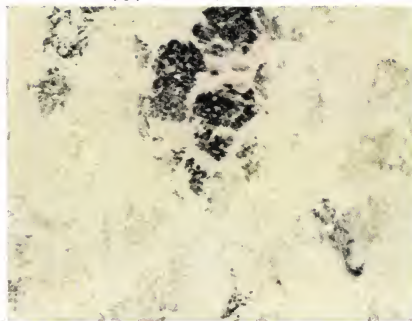
Linostrips—Any pattern in strips $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, in 45' rolls.



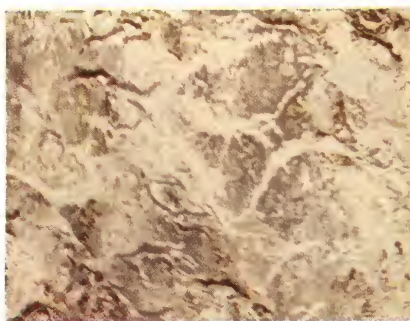
In this modern market, Plain and Marbelle Linoleum are combined to produce a colorful but thoroughly practical floor. The Marbelle No. 03 is accented with Linostrips of jade green. Tops of tables and counters also are Marbelle Linoleum.



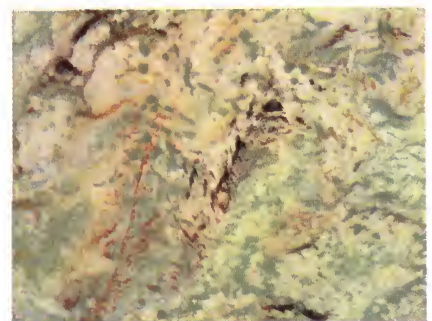
No. 025 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



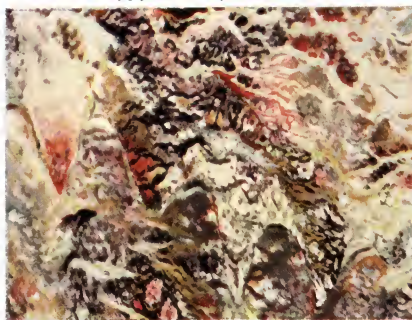
No. 032 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 09 Marbelle
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 030 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 026 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



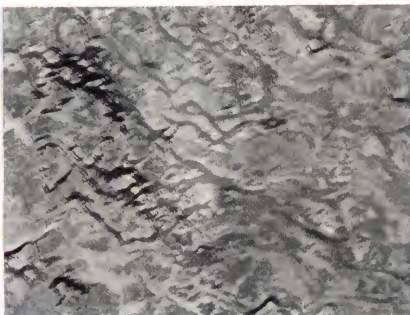
No. 01 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



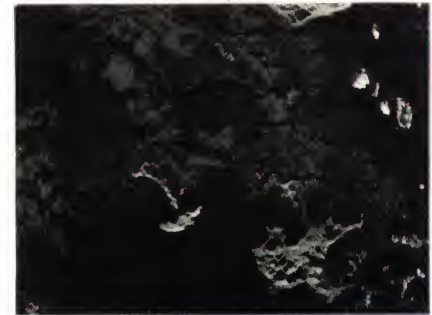
No. 017 Marbelle
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



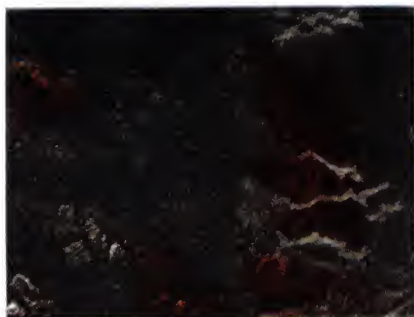
No. 08 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



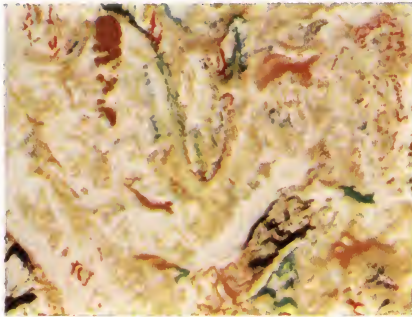
No. 018 Marbelle
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 021 Marbelle
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



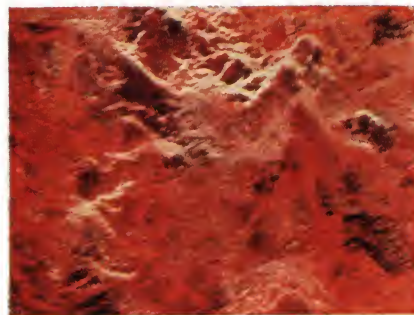
No. 014 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



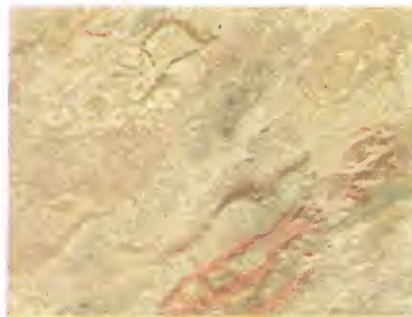
No. 028 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



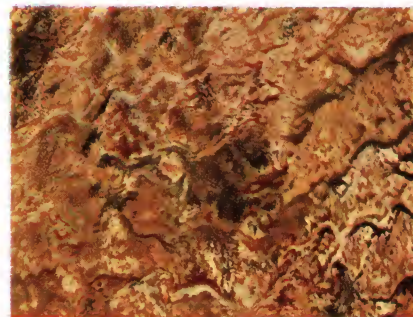
No. 013 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



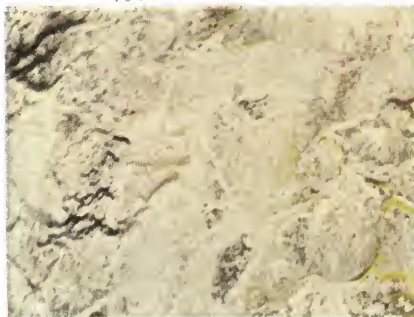
No. 015 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



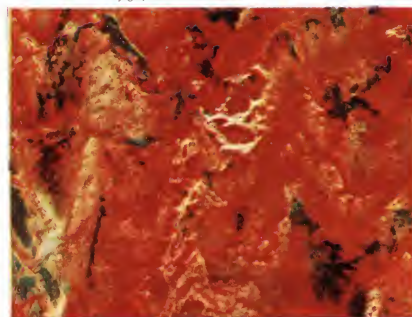
No. 035 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



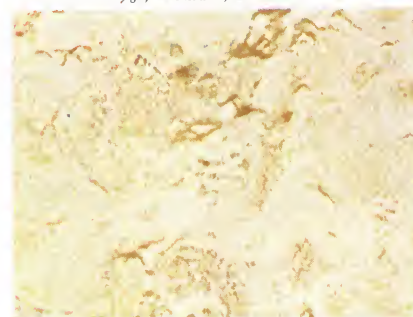
No. 033 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



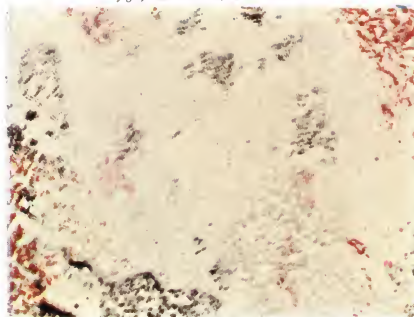
No. 038 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



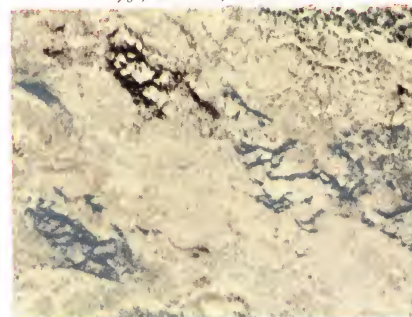
No. 036 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



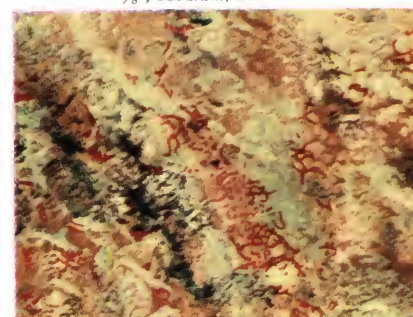
No. 037 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



No. 016 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



No. 039 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



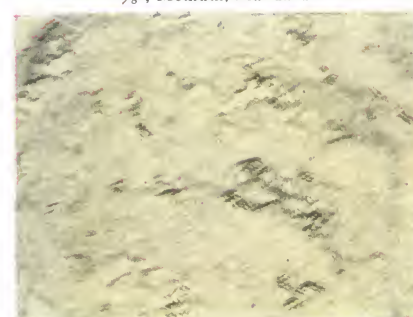
No. 034 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



No. 024 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



No. 06 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



No. 03 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard

ARMSTRONG'S MONOBELLE LINOLEUM

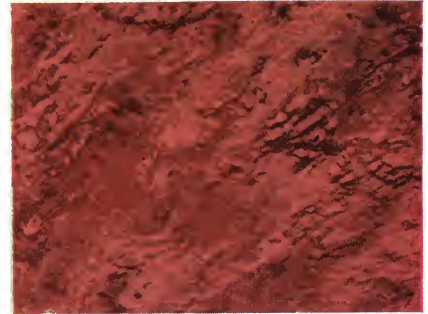
Monobelle is a new type of linoleum developed by Armstrong. It differs from Marbelle in that the allover marble effect is produced by tones of a single color, rather than by the combination of colors. The colors run through the full thickness of the composition to the burlap back. Like Marbelle, Monobelle may be bordered with harmonizing or contrasting colors of Plain Linoleum. It also forms an attractive border material for Embossed Inlaid or Straight Line Inlaid Linoleum. The illustration below shows No. 042 Monobelle used with strips of Plain Linoleum and a Ready-Cut Linoset.

Gauges—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ "). Rolls are 6' wide.

Border Strips—in rolls from 3" to 36" wide and in any length up to 90'.

Linostrips—in strips $\frac{5}{8}$ " , 1" , or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide in 45' rolls.

Specifications—See page 32.



No. 046 Monobelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " , Medium, Standard



No. 045 Monobelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " , Medium, Standard



No. 044 Monobelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " , Medium, Standard



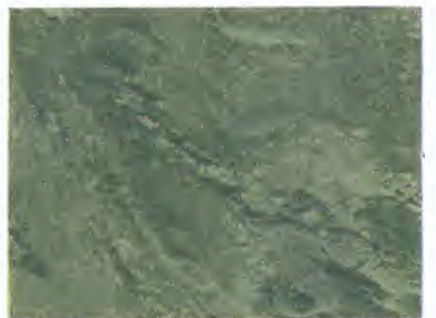
No. 042 Monobelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " , Medium, Standard



Armstrong's Ready-Cut Linoset (cup and saucer design) inset in field of No. 042 Monobelle Linoleum with strips of No. 48 Canary Yellow and No. 23 White. Sink top, desk top, and floor border are No. 30 Midnight Blue. Wall is No. 704 Ivory Linowall with Flash Type Cove and Base. Table top is white linoleum. Colors in designs are midnight blue, canary yellow, and white.



No. 043 Monobelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " , Medium, Standard



No. 040 Monobelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " , Medium, Standard



No. 041 Monobelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " , Medium, Standard

Jaspé Linoleum presents a two-tone striated appearance. Jaspé is made in $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ ") gauges. Rolls are 6' wide.

When cut into strips and laid with $\frac{1}{4}$ " interliners of No. 46 Chocolate Plain Linoleum, No. 16 and No. 17 Jaspé can be employed to create plank-floor effects. Pieces of No. 46 Chocolate are used to simulate the pegs or wedges.

In Jaspé Linoleum, the colors run through the full thickness to the burlap back. This material is widely used for commercial and institutional floorings where traffic is severe, because it has a smooth, dirt-resistant surface. The markings of Jaspé tend to make tracked-in dust less noticeable until the floor can be cleaned.

Linosets—Special designs can be cut at the factory.

Linostrips—Machine-cut strips $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 45' long in Battleship and Plain Linoleum are available for use with Jaspé. Also $\frac{1}{4}$ " strips of No. 46 Chocolate, 45' long, in $\frac{3}{16}$ ", Heavy, and Medium gauges. Also 36"-wide rolls of No. 16 or No. 17 Jaspé in $\frac{3}{16}$ ", Heavy, or Medium for plank-floor effects.

Borders—Battleship, Plain, and Jaspé borders are offered in 90' rolls 3" to 36" wide; and Plain No. 27 Black in 6", 9", or 12" strips in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, or Standard gauge.

Cove Base—Page 24.

Specifications—Page 32.



No. 13 Driftwood Gray Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 5 Silver Gray Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 6 Azure Blue Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 15 Steel Gray Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 7 Beige Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 8 Teak Brown Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 011 Apple Green Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 16 Malay Brown Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 19 Hunter Green Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 14 Rose Taupe Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 10 Rust Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 12 Taupe Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ " Medium



No. 17 Autumn Brown Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 9 Tan Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 11 Marine Blue Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium

ARMSTRONG'S EMBOSSED INLAID LINOLEUM

Embossed Inlaid—In Embossed Inlaid Linoleum, portions of the design are slightly depressed, producing a flooring in which the blocks or other elements stand out in relief, but in which the hardness and coldness of hard floors are replaced by the comfort and resilience of linoleum.

"STREAMLINE" AND "THREE-LEVEL" EMBOSSING

"Streamline" embossing makes cleaning easy by preventing dirt from collecting in the depressed sections. It also tends to conceal irregularities in the subfloor and to break up highlights that cause a glassy appearance.

Another Armstrong design effect is "three-level" embossing, which makes the raised portions appear to be at different levels. This makes the design more interesting and further prevents glare.

In many of the Embossed Inlaid patterns, the blocks are shaded. This shading not only adds to attractiveness but also tends to conceal tracked-in dirt and dust.

Providing a floor effect not otherwise obtainable in resilient materials, Embossed Inlaid Linoleum has found

wide application in residences. It has also been popular in restaurants, tea rooms, shoe stores, and high-class specialty shops of all kinds; as well as in the offices of physicians, dentists, and other professional workers.

Limited space makes it impossible to show typical applications of this material in living-rooms, dining-rooms, and bedrooms, but color plates of such rooms are available upon request. Other suggestions will be found in Armstrong advertisements, which appear frequently in the leading national magazines.

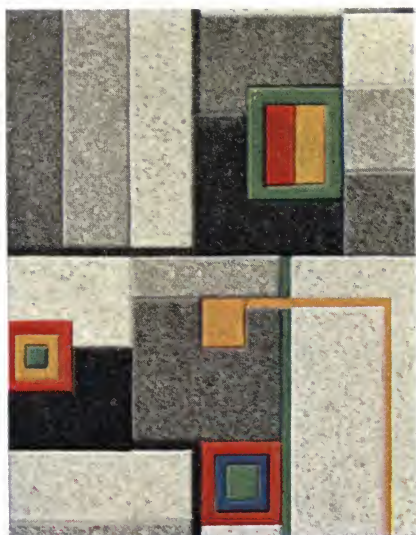
The designs shown here are only a few of the scores available. The complete line is illustrated in Armstrong's Pattern Book, available to architects upon request.

Gauges—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ "), in rolls 6' wide.

Borders—Embossed Inlaid is usually bordered with Plain, Monobelle, or Marbelle. See page 11.

Cove and Base—See page 24.

Specifications—See flooring specifications, page 32.



No. 5531 Embossed Inlaid—Standard Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



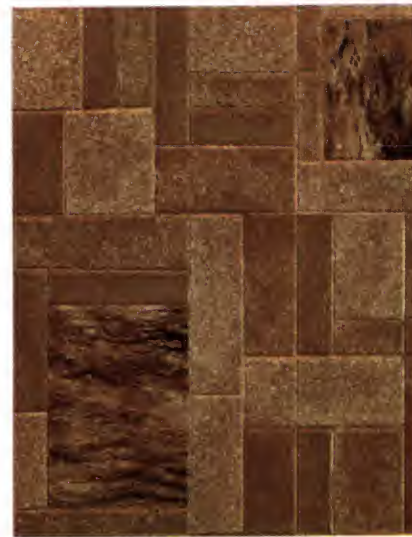
No. 6310 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ ") Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 3381 Embossed Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 5352 Embossed Inlaid—Standard Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 3281 Embossed Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 6291 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ ") Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 246 Straight Line Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Size of Blocks—6" x 6") 2 yards wide only

Straight Line Inlaid Linoleum consists of plain or marbled units of design keyed to a burlap backing by tremendous pressure. The name of this material arises from the fact that the lines between the blocks of the pattern, which are die-cut, are sharp and distinct, in contrast to the slightly irregular lines separating the blocks of the pattern in Armstrong's Embossed Inlaid Linoleum.

In Straight Line Inlaid, which offers a combination of beauty and durability, the colors run through the full thickness of the material. Dozens of attractive patterns in an assortment of large-scale and small-scale designs are available for kitch-

ens, bathrooms, enclosed sun porches, nurseries, offices, restaurants, institutions, and stores.

Gauges—Straight Line Inlaid is supplied in Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ ") gauges. Rolls are 6' wide.

Linose—See page 10.

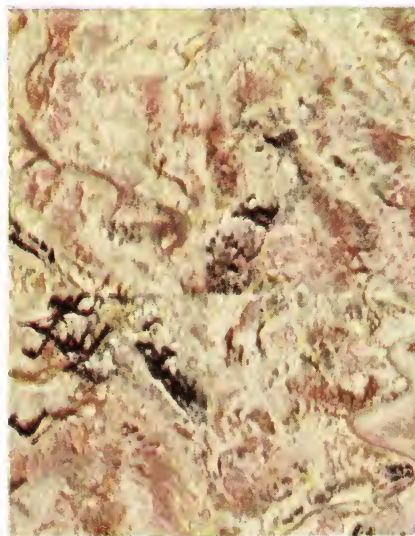
Borders—Harmonizing or contrasting colors of Plain, Jaspé, Monobelle, and Marbelle Linoleum are often used as borders for floors of Straight Line Inlaid. See pages 3, 4, 6, 7, and 11.

Cove and Base Treatments—See page 21.

Specifications—See page 32.



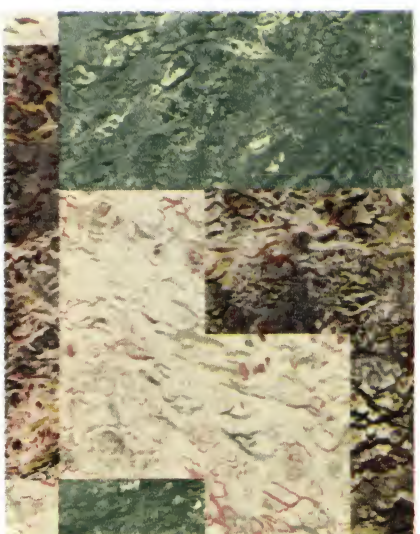
No. 0356 Straight Line Inlaid—Standard Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



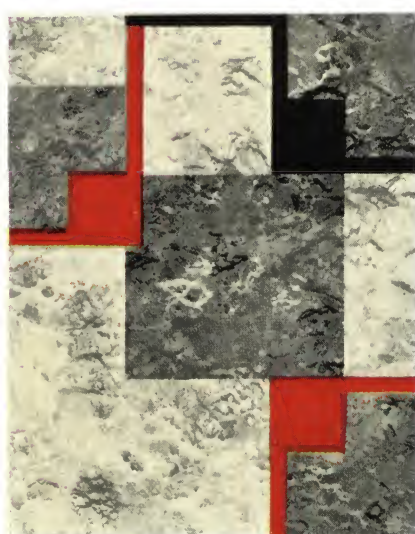
No. 0382 Straight Line Inlaid—Standard Gauge
(Size of Blocks—9" x 9") 2 yards wide only



No. 661 Straight Line Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 14160 Straight Line Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 14252 Straight Line Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 14272 Straight Line Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ scale) 2 yards wide only

ARMSTRONG'S LINOSETS FOR LINOLEUM FLOORS

Ready-Cut LinoSETS are furnished in assembled units that can be quickly and easily inserted in new or old linoleum floors or in walls covered with Armstrong's Linowall. They make it possible to create distinctive floors at considerably less cost than when insets are specially designed and cut.

Ready-Cut LinoSETS may be used effectively with Plain, Jaspé, Marbelle, Monobelle, Embossed Inlaid, or Straight Line Inlaid Linoleum. They are furnished in Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ ") gauges, but may also be used with $\frac{3}{16}$ " or 6 mm. linoleum. Typical designs available include the anchor, compass, fish, and crossed arrows designs illustrated here. The "reverses" of these designs also are available. For example, the anchor design can be furnished with a blue anchor, white rope, tan field, and blue border; or with a tan anchor, white field, blue rope, and tan border.

Cut-to-Order LinoSETS. Where an entirely original design is wanted, it can be cut to order either by the linoleum contractor or at the Armstrong factory. Examples of this type of LinoSET are illustrated on pages 12 and 13. The three designs at the bottom of this page are cut-to-order.



Anchor No. 934A
Field No. 30, Border No. 23. Design in Nos. 23 and 28.
24" x 24" in Heavy, Medium, and Standard.



Crossed Arrows No. 925B
Field No. 27. Design in Nos. 23, 25, and 45, Plain Linoleum. 18" x 24" in Heavy, Medium, and Standard.



Classic Circle Design No. 931C
Field No. 24. Design in Nos. 22 and 27.
24" x 24" in Heavy, Medium, and Standard.



Compass No. 933B
Field No. 29. Design in Nos. 23, 29, and 40. 24" diameter in Heavy, Medium, and Standard.



These three LinoSETS were made by cutting linoleum with Armstrong's Custom-Craft Dies, which are available in the forms of circles, leaves, petals, chevrons, scrolls, stars, and rosettes. By combining these simple design elements, attractive floors can be produced at much less cost than hand cutting.

Special Borders—Almost any design that can be drawn can be executed as a border for Linoleum, Linotile (Oil-Bonded), Rubber Tile, Cork Tile, or Asphalt Tile. These designs can be cut from any color of linoleum or resilient tile. The cutting can be done by the flooring contractor, or the design can be cut to order at the Armstrong factory. Those shown here are suggestions and not stock designs. In creating such designs, it is well to make sure that all colors required are available in the gauge selected. Because all colors are cut simultaneously, it is often possible to economize by planning to use the reverses of the design for other areas.

Linoleum Borders—Battleship, Plain, Jaspé, Monobelle, and Marbelle, can be furnished in 90' rolls 3" to 36" wide. Also ready-cut borders 6", 9", or 12" wide in No. 27 Plain Black, and in No. 021 Marbelle in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, and Standard gauges.

Cork Tile Border Strips can be supplied in any width under 3", and 18" to 36" long.

Linotile (Oil-Bonded) Borders can be supplied in any

width from 1" to 4", in any length between 18" and 36".

Linostrips—Linostrips are narrow strips of linoleum or other resilient material. They are often laid between the border and the field as an accent; or they can be set several inches from the wall, so that the field material can serve as a border. Two or more Linostrips can be used for multiple borders, or as interliners.

Linoleum or Linowall Strips—Any color or gauge of Battleship, Plain, Monobelle, or Marbelle Linoleum (as well as Linowall Nos. 700 to 708, and 731 to 738) can be supplied in strips $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide in 45' rolls. Also $\frac{1}{4}$ " strips of No. 46 Chocolate, 45' long, in $\frac{3}{16}$ ", Medium, or Heavy gauge. Also 36"-wide rolls of No. 16 or No. 17 Jaspé in $\frac{3}{16}$ ", Heavy, or Medium gauge.

Asphalt Tile Strips can be supplied in 1" x 24" and 2" x 24", in $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{3}{16}$ " gauge, for installation as interliners.

Rubber Tile Strips can be supplied in any width from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 3", in 36" lengths.

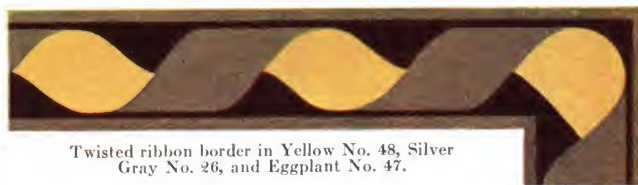
Linotile (Oil-Bonded) Strips can be supplied $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and 1" wide, for installation as interliners.



Laurel-leaf border executed in Jade No. 42 and White No. 23 Plain Linoleum.



Design in No. 25 Terra cotta Linoleum with No. 23 White Linostrips.



Twisted ribbon border in Yellow No. 48, Silver Gray No. 26, and Eggplant No. 47.



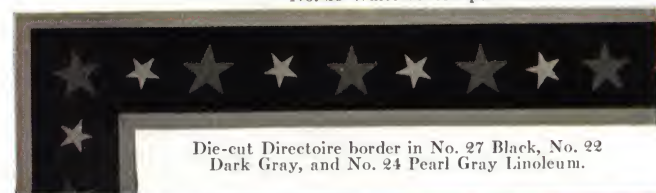
Floral die-cut border in No. 47 Eggplant, No. 39 Chinese Red, No. 40 Ruby, and No. 49 Coral.



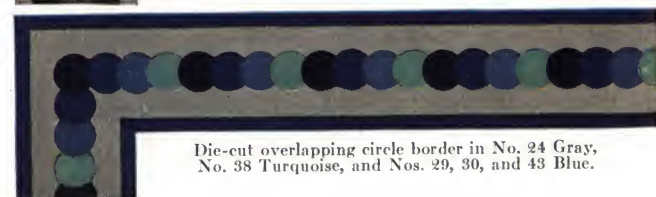
Regency die-cut border in No. 29 Cadet Blue, No. 23 White, and No. 38 Turquoise Plain Linoleum.



Hand-cut nail-head border in No. 25 Terra cotta, No. 22 Gray, No. 23 White, No. 26 Gray, No. 27 Black.



Die-cut Directoire border in No. 27 Black, No. 22 Dark Gray, and No. 24 Pearl Gray Linoleum.



Die-cut overlapping circle border in No. 24 Gray, No. 38 Turquoise, and Nos. 29, 30, and 43 Blue.



Formal border in No. 33 Chartreuse, No. 45 Fawn, No. 25 Terra cotta, No. 46 Chocolate.

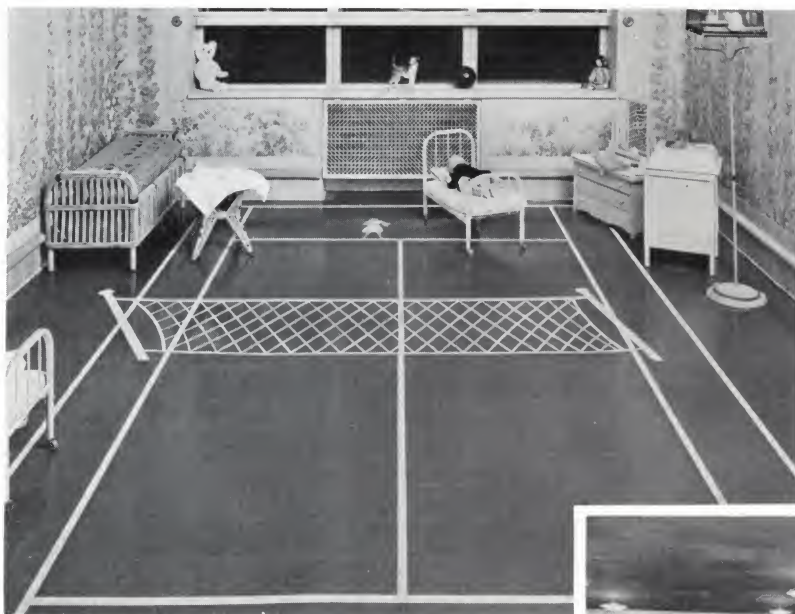
LINOLEUM



RUBBER TILE



LINOTILE (OIL-BONDED)



LEFT: A field of green Linotile (Oil-Bonded) with a white tennis net and inset figures forms the floor in the playroom of Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, San Francisco. Linotile is ideal for areas exposed to severe traffic because it is even more resistant to indentation than Battleship Linoleum.



ABOVE: Toy balloons and trade-mark are cut from a wide variety of Plain Linoleum colors and inset in a field of black linoleum in the Variety Club of the Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore. Floors like this have an advertising value in that they help make patrons remember and return.



ABOVE: Architect Burnham Hoyt uses Armstrong's Cork Tile on the floors, columns, and wainscoting in the coffee shop of the Albany Hotel, Denver. The ceiling is Armstrong's Standard Corkboard. Cork tile is an excellent wall covering.



RIGHT: Like linoleum, Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile can be cut in intricate designs. In the Yacht Club, Denver, the inset wheel and rope border contribute to the nautical atmosphere. The field is No. 693 Turquoise, The wheel is No. 635 Light Mahogany and No. 607 Orange.

CORK TILE

ASPHALT TILE

LINOWALL



ABOVE: Asphalt Tile is the only type of resilient flooring recommended for below grade areas. In this Germantown, Pa., game room, the field is Pompeian red with azure and Spanish red insets.



ABOVE: Practically any design that can be drawn can be reproduced in linoleum, and this floor in a Piedmont Beach, Cal., school proves it. Field is No. 025 Blue Marbelle with Linosets in many Plain colors.



RIGHT: Walnut Linowall with chrome stripping as trim is used effectively on the desk and wall in this modern office. Floor is No. 29 Cadet Blue Linoleum.

BELOW: In this penthouse breakfast room, a field of plain green linoleum is encircled with a white border and green leaves. Borders of this kind can be cut to order by the linoleum contractor or at the Armstrong factory.

BELOW: On a field of No. 025 Marbelle Linoleum, lettering, nursery rhyme figures, rosettes, and Linostrips are employed by the Jack and Jill Shop, Madison, Wis. This floor was designed by the Armstrong Bureau of Interior Decoration, which will cooperate with architects and builders in planning distinctive designs for any type of interior.



ARMSTRONG'S LINOTILE (OIL-BONDED)

Description—Linotile (Oil-Bonded), an exclusive Armstrong product, is a linoleum-like composition tile that is even more resistant to indentation than Battleship Linoleum. Dense but resilient, it consists of oxidized oil, powdered cork, and color pigments specially processed to give maximum service when used in tile form. Linotile should not be confused with linoleum cut into blocks.

Advantages—Linotile has all the beauty and other advantages of hard tile without the attendant disadvantages of coldness, hardness, and noisiness. The cork content and the oxidized oil give Linotile a springiness that makes it comfortable and practically noiseless under impact. It is remarkably durable, easy to clean, non-slippery if properly maintained, and simple to repair if damaged by some unusual accident.

Linotile will not splinter, crumble, or dust. For hospital use, it is particularly suitable

because it is almost as impervious to X-rays as lead.

Linotile should not be used over concrete in direct contact with the ground, and it is not recommended for use in high-humidity climates.

Gauges— $\frac{1}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{16}$ ".

Border Strips—1" to 4" wide, and 18" to 36" long.

Interlining Strips—Strips $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and 1" wide are available.

Diagonal Half Units—Cut diagonally from any regular square unit.

Linotile Beveled Edging, for finishing edges (as at doorways) of resilient floor materials, is available 1" wide and 36" long, $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{3}{16}$ " thick at one edge and tapering to approximately $\frac{1}{32}$ " at the other edge. All plain and marble colors. See page 39 for drawings and installation details.

Cove and Base—See page 24.

Specifications—See page 32.

SIZES

Squares:

2", 3", 4", 6", 8",
9", 12", 18", 24", and
36"

Oblongs:

3" x 6" 6" x 18"
3" x 12" 9" x 18"
4" x 16" 18" x 36"
6" x 12" 24" x 36"
30" x 36"



Light Brown No. 62



White No. 21



Dark Brown No. 64



Red No. 10



Medium Green No. 73



Dark Silver No. 53



Dark Green No. 75



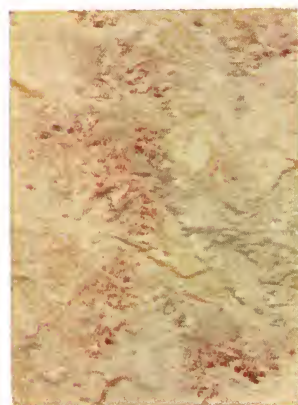
Chocolate No. 65



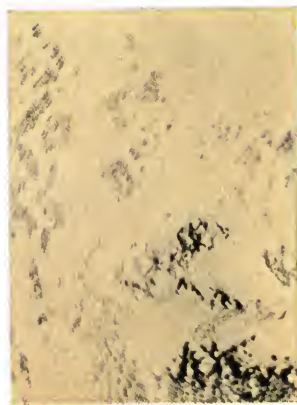
Black No. 30



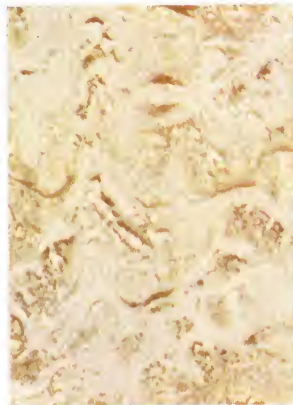
Light Silver No. 51



Coral No. 113



Alabaster No. 111



Travertine No. 115



Light Walnut No. 125



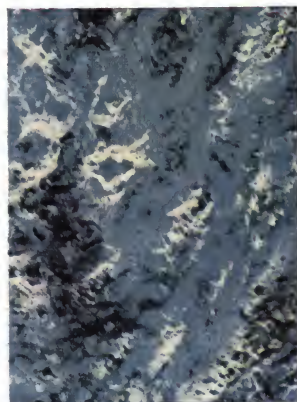
New Sienna No. 151



Dark Walnut No. 126



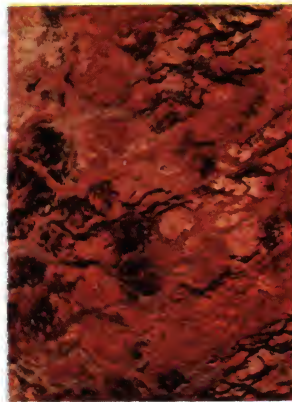
Ford Rotunda, Dearborn, Michigan, uses Linotile floors in special shades of Ford blue. Albert Kahn, Inc. specified 38,000 sq. ft. of Linotile flooring for this building.



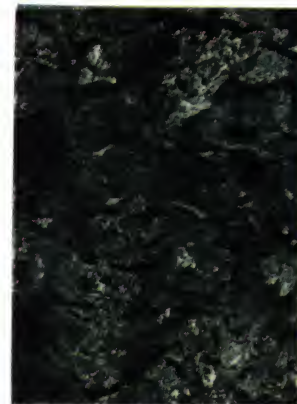
Empire Blue No. 166



Silver Gray No. 147



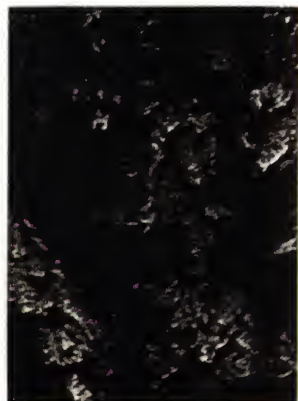
Chinese Red No. 156



Marine Green No. 133



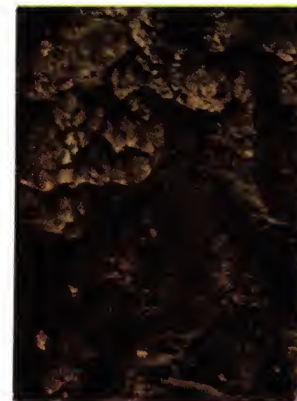
Spume Green No. 132



Jet Black No. 101



Algerian Red No. 155



Rust Black No. 103

ARMSTRONG-STEDMAN REINFORCED RUBBER TILE

Description—Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile is manufactured with an invisible, interwoven fibre reinforcement that makes the tile more dense and more highly resistant to deterioration and abrasive effects of traffic. The reinforcement also adds to the tensile strength and prevents buckling or crazing due to seasonal contraction or expansion of the underfloor.

In addition, the reinforcing insures deeper graining and richer coloring because it prevents the pigments from flowing during manufacture. The fibres do not reduce the amount of rubber in each tile, but merely replace inert fillers, which are used in all rubber tiles.

Although this reinforcement is exclusive with Armstrong, it adds nothing to the cost of the material.

Colors—Plain, marble, paisley, and two-tone colors are available. In each unit, the coloring runs through the full thickness. Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile is distinguished by its two-tone colors, an exclusive Armstrong feature developed to provide the decorative effect of solid colors at lower cost than with solid colors, which are more expensive to manufacture. Two-tone colorings tend to hide traffic marks.

Ease of Cleaning—Rubber Tile is a practical flooring because ink and other common liquids wipe up without stain, and burns from cigarettes and matches can be removed with exceptional ease. Washing

should be done in accordance with the approved recommendations of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, New York City. Rubber Tile should be maintained with Armstrong's Linogloss Wax.

Accessories—The usefulness of Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile is increased by a complete assortment of accessories, including a special hospital type cove and base designed for maximum sanitation and easy maintenance. See page 24.

Gauges— $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ " (all colors).

Diagonal Half Units of sizes below are available.

Feature Strips (maximum length 36"; $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 3" wide) can be supplied with square or rounded edges.

Specials—Any square or rectangular piece of $\frac{3}{16}$ " or $\frac{1}{4}$ " material larger than 36" x 36" can be supplied in sizes up to 36" x 15'10". Maximum size of $\frac{1}{8}$ " material is 36" x 36". Also irregular shapes and units with cut corners.

Cove Base and Accessories—Rubber Tile can be used with Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base; Armstrong's Asphalt Tile Base; or Armstrong's Rubber Cove Base (sanitary, hospital, or utility type). Cove base, corners, end pieces, plinth blocks, stair treads, risers, thresholds, and other accessories are shown on page 24.

Specifications—See page 32.

SIZES

Squares:

3", 4", 6", 9",
12", 36"

Oblongs:

3" x 6" 6" x 12"
9" x 18"



Grape No. 585



Robin's Egg No. 576



Lichen No. 553



Malacca No. 565



Topaz No. 538



Etruscan No. 533



White No. 531



Wedgwood Blue No. 508



Shrimp No. 534



Myrtle Green No. 586



Quaker Gray No. 510



Mocha No. 535



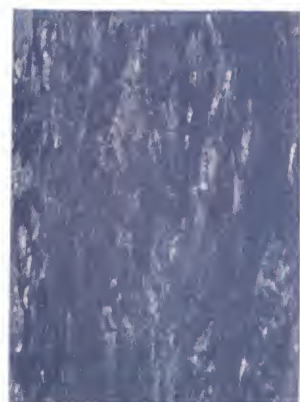
Copper Leaf No. 537



Gun Metal No. 559



White Sapphire No. 675



Sapphire No. 677



Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile No. 673 Black Red forms a serviceable, attractive floor in the reception room of Ballen, Barton, Durstine, & Osborn Advertising Agency. The invisible interwoven reinforcing prevents buckling or crazing due to the seasonal expansion or contraction of subfloors.



Black White No. 613



Red Gold Paisley No. 688



Black Gold Paisley No. 640



Verde Antique No. 650



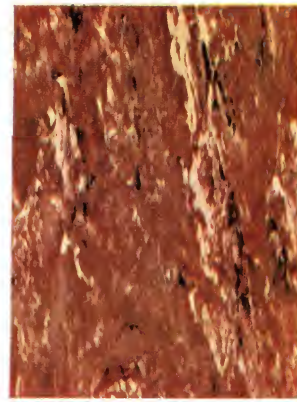
Two-Tone Brown No. 601



Plain Black No. 695



Black Red No. 673



Spanish Red Paisley No. 668

ARMSTRONG-STEDMAN REINFORCED RUBBER TILE



Two-Tone Blue No. 608



Two-Tone Gray No. 606



Two-Tone Orange No. 607



Two-Tone Green No. 603



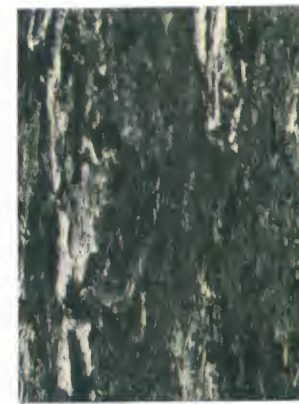
Two-Tone Orchid No. 605



Two-Tone Tan No. 602



Antique Red No. 685



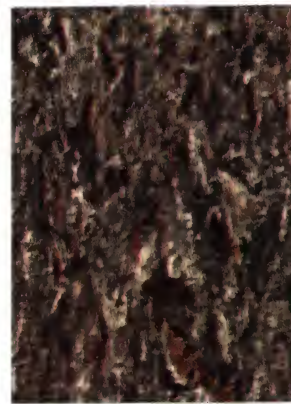
Sea Green White No. 678



Escalette No. 620



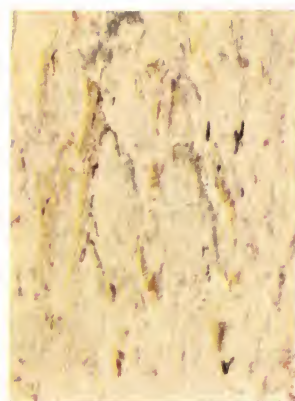
Walnut Paisley No. 690



Slate Red Paisley No. 683



White Sea Green No. 643



Ivory Antique No. 618



Napoleon Gray No. 625



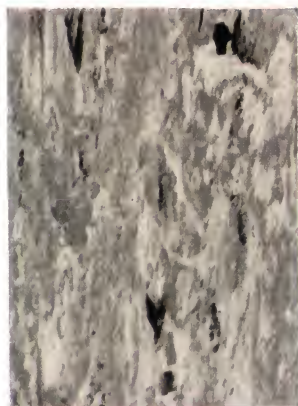
Travertine No. 628



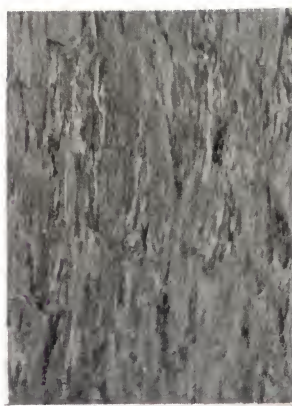
Mother-of-Pearl No. 623



White Black No. 653



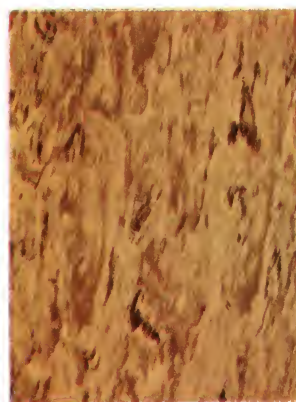
Silvertone Gray No. 655



Platinum Gray No. 658



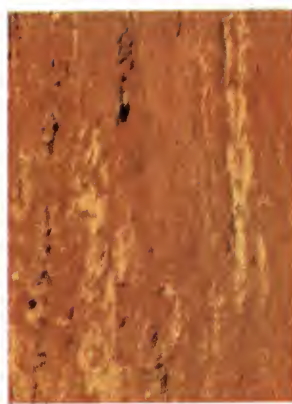
Pink Tennessee No. 680



Light Gold No. 660



Indian Red Paisley No. 670



Brown Gold Paisley No. 663



Oyster No. 615



Light Jade No. 645



Ivory No. 610



Light Mahogany No. 635



Green Paisley No. 648



Dark Mahogany No. 638



Turquoise No. 693



Light Oak No. 630



Dark Oak No. 633

ARMSTRONG'S ASPHALT TILE

Description—Asphalt Tile is the only type of resilient flooring that should be used on concrete subfloors in direct contact with the ground, on or below grade. (It should not be installed on subfloors that are subject to hydrostatic pressure.)

Armstrong's Asphalt Tile (formerly called Accotile) is made of high quality, inert raw materials—*asbestos fibre*, mineral pigments, and asphaltic or resinous binder. It is fire-resistant, odorless, resistant to mild alkaline or acid substances, and good as an electrical insulator. Even under heavy traffic and severe conditions, Asphalt Tile resists abrasion, indentation, and shock. It does not disintegrate or crumble. However, it should not be used where it will be exposed to greases, organic solvents, strong acids, or strong alkalis.

For special applications, Armstrong's

Industrial Asphalt Tile is available. See page 28 for details.

Colors—Asphalt Tile is available in plain and marble colors. In the marbles, the non-directional swirl graining—an exclusive Armstrong feature—hides wear and traffic marks. The colors run through the full thickness of the material.

Low Cost—Asphalt Tile is a low-cost material. Its economy and its moisture-resistance make it an ideal flooring for basement recreation rooms.

Gauges—All colors and sizes in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", and $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Special $\frac{3}{8}$ " gauge to order.

Feature Strips—1" x 24" and 2" x 24" in $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{3}{16}$ " gauge, any color.

Diagonal Half Units—Cut from 6", 9", or 12" squares, all gauges and colors.

Cove Base—See page 24.

Specifications—See page 32.

SIZES

Squares:
3", 6", 9", 12"

Oblongs:
3" x 6" 9" x 18"
6" x 12" 12" x 24"
6" x 24" 18" x 24"



Scotch Gray No. 260



Buff No. 248



Willow Green No. 250



Azure Blue No. 235



Regal Blue No. 231



Rose No. 203



Spanish Red No. 205



Pompeian Red No. 200



Mahogany No. 220



Light Green No. 257



Dark Green No. 251



Saddle Tan No. 247



Malay Brown No. 241



White No. 270



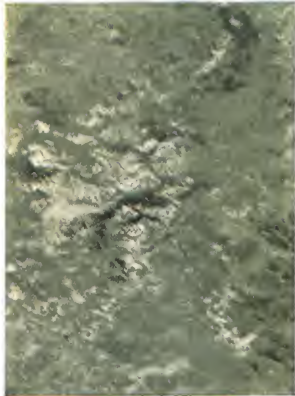
Steel Gray No. 266



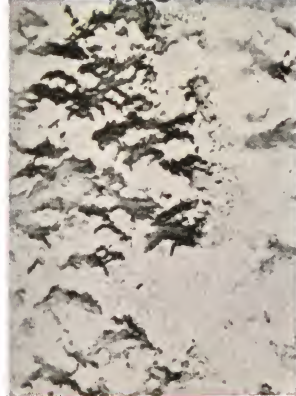
Lead Gray No. 261



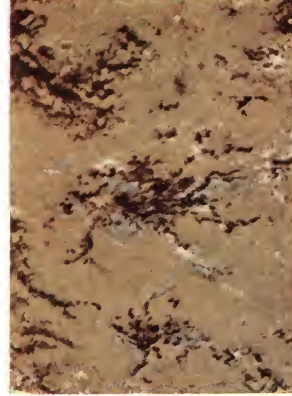
Black No. 210



Jade Green Marble No. 310



Ivory Marble No. 300



Tan Marble No. 325



Clay Brown Marble No. 330



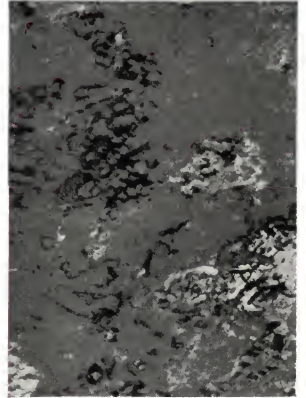
Travertine Marble No. 340



Sea Green Marble No. 315



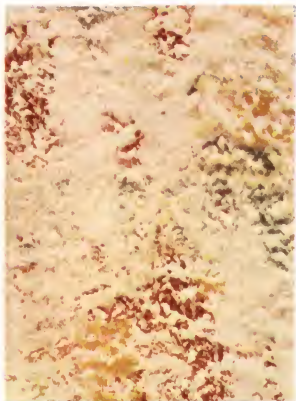
Antique Green Marble No. 335



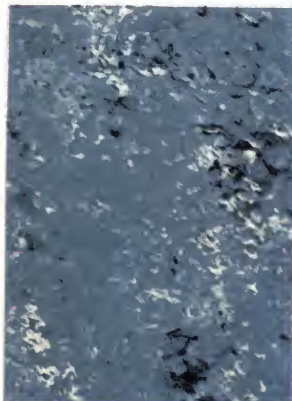
Slate Gray Marble No. 345



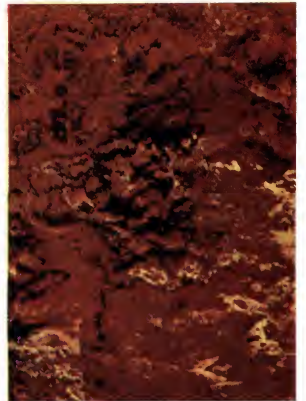
Black Gold Marble No. 360



Tennessee Marble No. 342



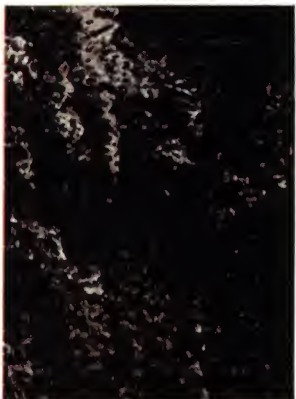
Delft Marble No. 355



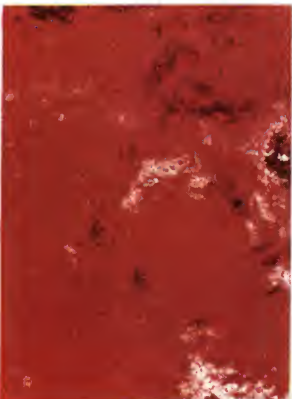
Florentine Marble No. 322



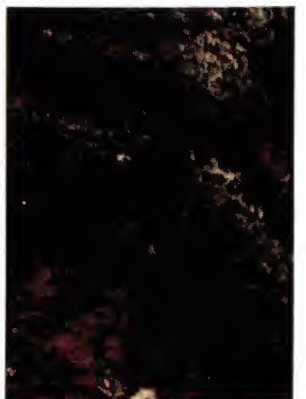
Venetian Red Marble No. 320



Ebony Marble No. 305



Cinnabar Marble No. 324



Cordovan Marble No. 350

ARMSTRONG'S FLORMASTIC, UNDERLAYMENT, AND MONOCORK

FLORMASTIC

For Industrial Cold Mastic Floors

Description—Armstrong's Flormastic is an emulsion of asphalt in water, suitable for the construction of industrial cold mastic floors, and for patching concrete floors. The asphalt in Flormastic has a relatively high melting point. Therefore Armstrong's Flormastic provides for much better coating of the aggregate and more uniform distribution of the asphalt in the mixture.

Industrial cold mastic floors made with Flormastic are

suitable, over any type of rigid sub-construction, for loading platforms, warehouse floors, trucking aisle ways, or factory areas. These floors should not be installed where they will be exposed to excessive oil, grease, or continuous wetting; nor in dairies and other places where they would normally come in frequent contact with either organic or inorganic acids.

Specifications—See page 36 for installation details.

UNDERLAYMENT

For Leveling Subfloors

Description—Armstrong's Underlayment provides an easy, economical method of leveling subfloors for the reception of Armstrong's Linoleum, Cork Tile, Rubber Tile, Asphalt Tile, and other resilient floorings. It is supplied partially pre-mixed, so that time is saved on the job and accurate proportions are assured under all conditions.

Asphalt Tile may be installed over Armstrong's Underlayment on concrete floors in direct contact with the ground, on or below grade; although the permanency of the fill cannot be guaranteed if an excessive moisture condition exists.

Specifications—See page 36 for installation details.

MONOCORK

For Underlayment, Finish Flooring, and Adhesive

Description—Monocork is a cork-and-rubber composition that may be used as an underlay, as finished flooring, or as an adhesive for bonding materials to clean steel, concrete, masonry, composition boards, or wood. It is resilient, non-slippery, and water-resistant. Consisting of rubber latex, a dehydrating powder, granulated cork, and fillers, it is mixed on the job and troweled over the surface.

For special applications, the percentage of cork granules may be increased to make the floor light in weight and relatively non-slippery when wet or dry. The rubber content of Monocork is high enough to make it flexible, so that when it is applied as a monolithic surface, it will withstand considerable distortion before cracking or breaking.

The combination of cork and rubber results in a surface that is resilient, quiet, and resistant to wear and moisture.

The natural color of Monocork is dark gray to black, but it can also be supplied in maroon, brown, and battleship gray for special installations.

Monocork was developed by Armstrong's British subsidiary and is known in foreign countries as "Aranbee" or "Plasco." It has been installed on the entire deck areas of the "Queen Mary" and will be installed on the "Queen

Elizabeth." It has also been used on several British Admiralty ships, and on American Navy destroyers, Army transports, Coast Guard ships, and other vessels. In the marine field, it has been used as a subfloor between the steel deck and the linoleum or rubber tile finished flooring, and also as a finished flooring itself.

At the New York World's Fair, it is being used as the road paving material for the "Road of Tomorrow" on the Ford Exposition Building; also as a pavement for the Helicline or ramp leading from the Perisphere; and as an exterior wall covering on the National Cash Register Company's Exposition Building.

For general construction, Monocork will be sold and installed by selected and authorized contractors of the Armstrong Cork Company. For marine construction, it is sold under the name "Foranaft" by Selby-Battersby Company, Philadelphia. It is also sold for marine use by Van Fleet-Freear Company, San Francisco, under the name of Monocork.

Specifications are not included in this catalog because Monocork's composition may be varied to suit individual requirements. Complete details will be furnished upon request. Please supply all pertinent data on the job.

Description—Armstrong's Cork Tile is made from high-grade pure cork shavings compressed and baked in molds. The natural gums in the cork bind the particles together, producing a closely knit, long-wearing tile with great resistance to abrasion and shock. Cork Tile will not "dust" or crumble. It is not unduly slippery even when laid on inclines. It is quiet under footsteps or impact. It is resilient and comfortable underfoot. It is durable and, if kept properly finished, can be used in areas exposed to considerable traffic.

Beveled and Standard (unbeveled) Units can be supplied. With unbeveled Cork Tile, sanding the finished floor is usually necessary to offset unevenness of the subfloor. Beveled Cork Tile conceals irregularities and eliminates sanding. It is also used on walls, where sanding would be difficult.

Finish—After installation, Cork Tile should be given one brush coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Sealer followed by one

coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Undercoat, and one coat of Linogloss Wax, unless it is beveled tile that has been ordered finished at the factory. The undercoat should be thoroughly buffed with a floor machine before waxing. For subsequent maintenance, use Linogloss.

Gauges— $\frac{5}{16}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Border Strips—Up to 3" wide, and 18" to 36" long.

Beveled Border Units—Supplied with bevel on one edge.

Diagonal Half Units—Cut diagonally from any regular square unit.

Cove and Base—Cork Tile Cove and 4" or 6" high Cork Tile Base in $\frac{1}{2}$ " or $\frac{5}{16}$ " gauge. Special heights to order. See page 24.

Specifications—*Floor*, page 32. *Walls and Wainscoting*, page 39.

Note: Not recommended where dirt, foods, greases, or other unsanitary materials may be spilled, or for excessive gritty abrasive traffic. Spread point loads with wide furniture rests or suitable bases.

SIZES

Squares:

2", 3", 4", 6", 9", 12"

Oblongs:

2"x 6"	4"x12"	9"x18"
2"x 9"	6"x 9"	9"x36"
3"x 9"	6"x12"	12"x18"
3"x12"	6"x18"	12"x24"
3"x36"	6"x36"	12"x36"



Armstrong's Cork Tile—Light



Armstrong's Cork Tile—Medium



Armstrong's Cork Tile—Dark



Armstrong's Cork Tile Design No. 710
Consists of: Medium Shade and Dark Shade
Cork Tile.



Armstrong's Cork Tile Design No. 760
Consists of: Light Shade, Medium Shade, and
Dark Shade Beveled Cork Tile.



Armstrong's Cork Tile Design No. 740
Consists of: Light Shade, Medium Shade, and
Dark Shade Cork Tile.

COVE AND BASE TREATMENTS FOR RESILIENT FLOORING

Cove and Base—Armstrong offers four types of cove and base: (1) Flash Type; (2) Rubber; (3) Cork Tile; (4) Asphalt Tile. Dimensions and details are given in the adjoining column.

Flash Type Cove and Base—With this type, linoleum of $\frac{1}{8}$ " gauge or less, in any pattern, is covered over Armstrong's $\frac{3}{4}$ " radius Wax Fillet Strip (a fabric-covered plastic core supplied in 50' rolls) up to a metal binding strip, which is nailed to the wall. The fillet strip forms a solid backing and is not affected by moisture. With linoleum flooring, the field or border can be run unbroken up to the binding strip. This construction is extremely sanitary.

Inside and outside metal corner pieces $4\frac{1}{2}$ " or 6" high; right or left end stops $4\frac{1}{2}$ " or 6" high; and metal binding strip are furnished in brown, black, ivory, buff, green, orchid, blue, or chromium to harmonize with, but not to match, the coved linoleum.

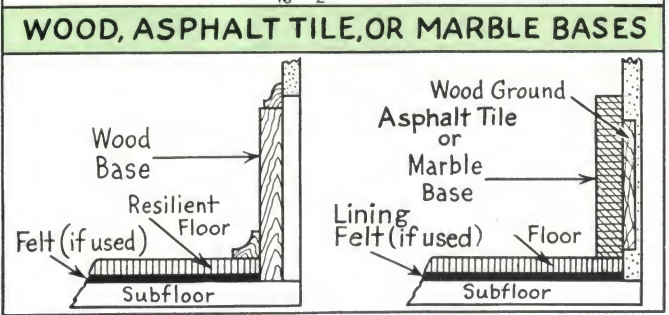
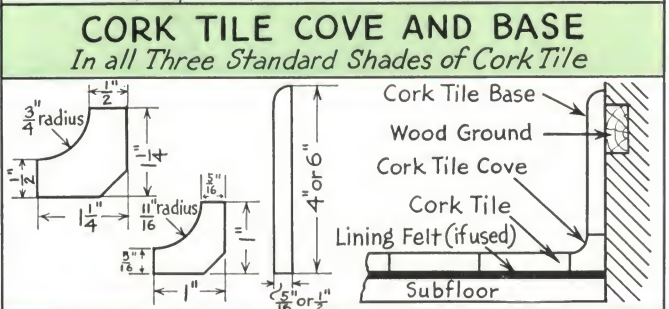
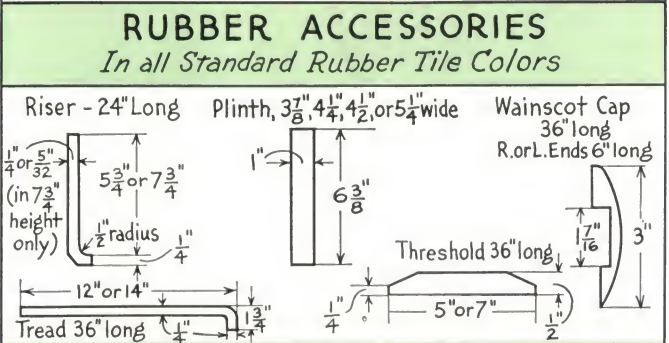
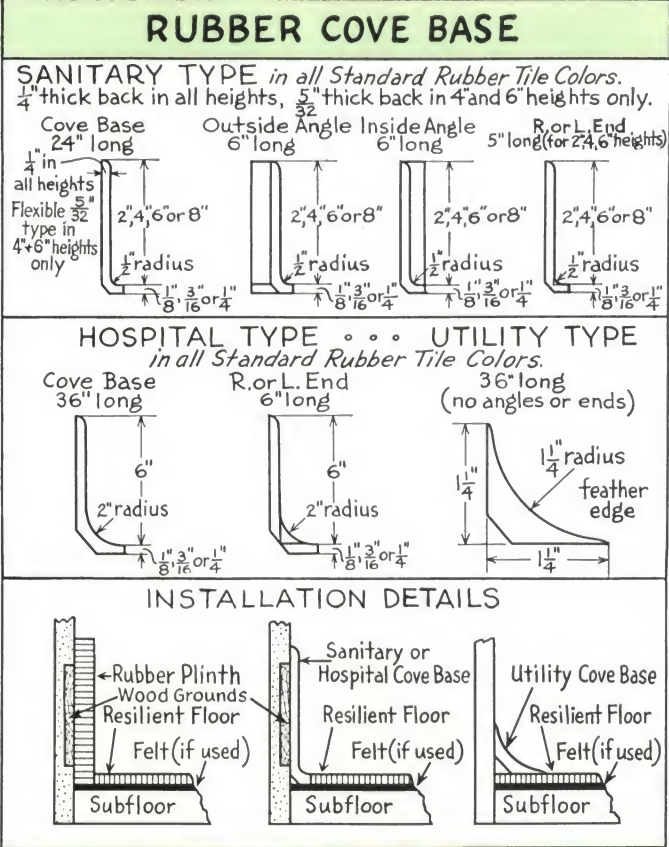
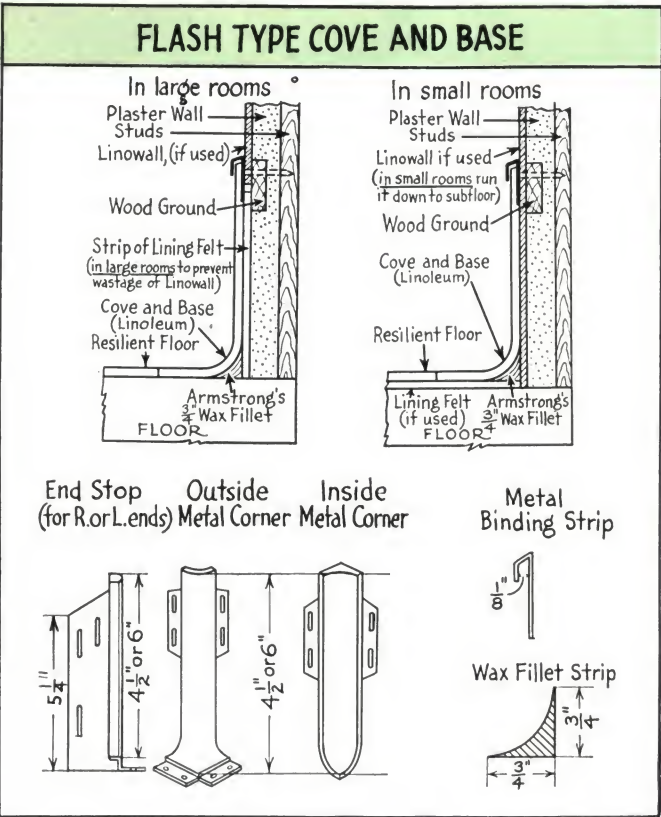
The metal parts and fillet strip used for Flash Type Cove and Base may also be used on linoleum sink tops where the linoleum is coved up the wall. See page 28 for data on sink tops.

Rubber Cove Base and Accessories—Three types of molded rubber cove base, supplied in all standard Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile colors, are available with suitable corner pieces, end pieces, plinth blocks, stair treads, risers, threshold, and wainscot caps. The Sanitary Type Cove Base is available in flexible material, 4" or 6" high but with $\frac{5}{32}$ " back only.

Cork Tile Cove and Base—Cork Tile bases, 4" or 6" high, and Cork Tile coves are available for $\frac{1}{2}$ " or $\frac{5}{16}$ " Cork Tile flooring in Light, Medium, and Dark Brown.

Asphalt Tile Cove Base—Plain black only; 4" or 6" high; $\frac{5}{16}$ " radius; $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{3}{16}$ " lip. Inside and outside corner pieces. No end stops.

If color is desired, use Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Cove Base or slabs of 6" x 24" Asphalt Tile in the colors shown on pages 20 and 21. Slabs are installed as shown in the adjoining column.



Description—Linowall wall covering is a resilient linoleum-like composition with a flexible fabric backing. Its smooth, heavy facing of inlaid color is $\frac{1}{20}$ " thick. This assures greater durability than materials with a film finish only a few thousandths of an inch thick. (Floor linoleum is not recommended for walls.)

Durability—Linowall is resilient and does not chip or crack when bumped. It withstands moderate settling of walls without cracking or buckling. Surface moisture does not injure it; and the seams can be waterproofed.

Economy—At about half the cost of tile, Linowall offers many qualities not obtainable in other permanent materials. It can be formed without seams around inside and outside corners. It does not have to be periodically replaced or refinished. Dirt, grease, and smoke or water marks can be easily removed with a damp cloth.

Special Designs—Linowall can be inlaid or applied with designs in metal, wood, glass, and carved or sand-blasted linoleum. Linoleum insets can be cut to order.

Ceilings—By coving it over Armstrong's $\frac{3}{4}$ " Wax Fillet Strip, Linowall can be run up the wall and onto the ceiling without seams. Standard moldings also may be used.

Colors—Linowall is offered in the patterns illustrated.

Sizes—See table on page 26.

Accessories—(See drawings, page 39.) Armstrong's Metal Cap Strip (72" lengths) and Concave ($\frac{5}{8}$ " radius) and Convex ($\frac{5}{8}$ " or 1" radius) Metal Corner Pieces are available in green, ivory, buff, blue, orchid, brown, black, and chromium finish. For patterns in the 750 Series, use convex corners of 1" radius. For all other patterns, use $\frac{5}{8}$ "-radius convex corners. The $\frac{5}{8}$ "-radius concave corners are for all patterns.

Linoleum Cap Strip for Linowall, $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, is furnished beveled two sides in 30' lengths. Colors: No. 021 Black Marbelle Linoleum, No. 032 White Marbelle, and Plain Colors No. 20 Brown, No. 23 White, No. 27 Black, No. 30 Midnight Blue, No. 42 Jade, No. 43 Oriental Blue, No. 49 Coral.

Linowall Fillet Strip ($\frac{5}{8}$ " radius) is supplied in 50' rolls for curving Linowall over concave wall corners.

Linostrips— $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 45' long in Nos. 700 to 706, and Nos. 731 to 738.

Specifications—See page 36.



No. 900 Knotty Pine Linowall is used effectively in this nautical bunk room for youngsters. The floor is Armstrong's No. 11 Marine Blue Jaspé Linoleum with Ready-Cut Compass Linoset No. 933B. Linowall is moisture-proof and washable, never requiring costly, periodic refinishing.

ARMSTRONG'S LINOWALL

SIZES

All patterns except No. 900

Rolls—3' or 6' wide

Strips—3' or 6' wide by 4½' or 9' high

Pattern No. 900

Rolls—6' wide

Strips—6' wide by 4½' or 9' high



No. 707 Mother-of-Pearl
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 708 Primrose
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 738 Sage Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 705 Peach Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 737 Parchment Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 735 Pine Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



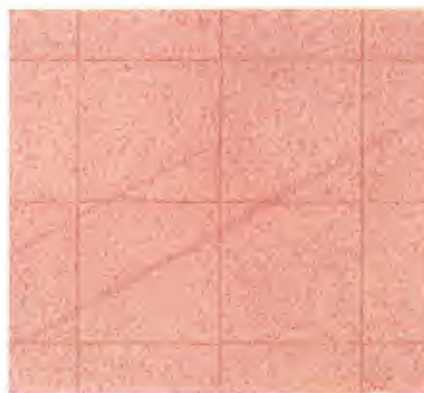
No. 752 Ivory Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 750 Yellow Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 753 Green Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 754 Rose Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 751 Blue Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 731 Colonial Blue Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 900 Knotty Pine Linowall
2 yards wide



No. 732 Dove Gray Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 700 Green Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 702 Travertine Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 733 Mulberry Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 706 Tan Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



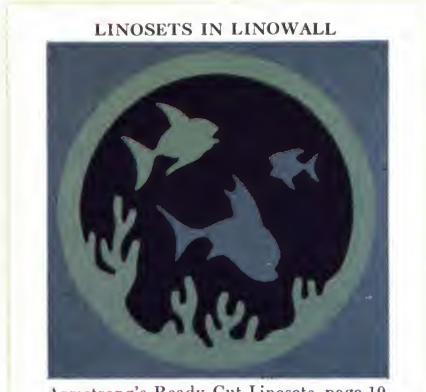
No. 704 Ivory Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 734 Canary Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 736 Walnut Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



Armstrong's Ready-Cut Lino-sets, page 10,
may also be used with Linowall.



No. 703 Black Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide

Inlaid Linoflor consists of a linoleum-type "mix" keyed to an asphalt-saturated felt backing instead of burlap. It is an inexpensive flooring for rented property, temporary quarters, or other places where an investment in long-lasting Inlaid linoleum might not be justified. It is a resilient, durable, genuine inlaid material available in attractive patterns for a wide variety of purposes. It is installed in the same manner as linoleum (See Specifications, page 32.) except that it can be pasted direct to wood subfloors, without using lining felt.

Armstrong's Cork Carpet is made of relatively large granules of cork and forms a quiet, resilient floor for churches, libraries, and other places where traffic is neither constant nor excessive, and where dirt is not tracked in in large quantities. It is excellent material for indoor tennis courts, gymnasiums, and running tracks. It is not recommended for kitchens, bathrooms, or other places where water is likely to be spilled.

Cork Carpet is furnished in No. 31 Brown and No. 32 Green in $\frac{1}{4}$ " gauge, in rolls 2 yds. wide. In ordering, specify Armstrong's Unpolished Cork Carpet. It is installed in the same manner as linoleum (See page 32.).

Felt-Cushion Mastic Tile—This product consists of a calendered mix keyed to a backing of asphalt-saturated felt. The overall gauge is .080". Felt-Cushion Mastic Tile may be installed on areas directly on grade but not below grade. It is particularly well suited for uneven suspended concrete or wood subfloors where the unevenness of the finished floor will not be objectionable. The extreme flexibility of the product permits its application on uneven subfloors which are too rough to receive other types of resilient flooring material.

Felt-Cushion Mastic Tile is installed in the same way as Mastic Armoflor. See specifications on page 32 and Table II on page 34.

Felt-Cushion Mastic Tile is available in four plain colors: red, green, black, and brown.

Sizes: 9" x 9", 9" x 18", 12" x 12", 18" x 18", 18" x 24". Diagonal half units 9" x 9", 12" x 12", 18" x 18". Also 1" feature strips.

Industrial Asphalt Tile is a heavy-duty flooring suitable for installation on factory or warehouse floors which are subject to the severe traffic of trucking. The product may be used on concrete floors on grade, as well as on suspended wood and concrete subfloors.

Industrial Asphalt Tile is installed in the same way as Armstrong's Asphalt Tile, except that it is not recommended for installation on below-grade subfloors.

Gauges— $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Sizes—12" x 12" and 12" x 24".

Colors—Plain black and plain red.

Armstrong's Floor Fill should be used, as indicated in the specifications, for leveling uneven suspended wood or suspended concrete subfloors. Where the floor fill is to be less than $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep, use three volumes of clean sand, $1\frac{1}{2}$

volumes Armstrong's Topping Cement, one volume portland cement. Where a fill $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater is required, use three volumes of $\frac{1}{2}$ " crushed stone or gravel, three volumes of clean sand, two volumes of Armstrong's Topping Cement, and one volume of portland cement. Complete specifications for the use of Armstrong's Floor Fill will be furnished upon request.

Cork Bulletin Boards are available in wood-back and burlap-back types. The former consists of a layer of $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick cork composition mounted on a $\frac{1}{4}$ " compo board. It is supplied in standard 4' panels up to 14' long, which can be sawed into small units on the job or at the factory. The burlap-type has no wood backing and can be supplied in any length up to 85' and in any width up to 72". Larger sizes are furnished in sections.

Both types are available in No. 34 Brown, No. 35 Tan, and No. 36 Green.

Horizontal grounds should be provided at the top and bottom. The grounds should be 2" high and at least $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick. Vertical grounds should be provided at the ends and at points where sections of bulletin board meet.

Bulletin boards or tack strip boards should be pasted to the plaster and wood grounds with Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement. They should also be nailed to the grounds and finished with wood or metal moldings.

Linoleum Sink Tops and Drainboards—Linoleum forms an attractive and practical surface for sink tops, counters, tables, desks, and cabinets. Because it is resilient, it reduces clatter and retards breakage of dishes.

On sinks or other areas where water is spilled or splashed, the success of the installation depends almost entirely upon the quality of workmanship in making the seams and edges tight and waterproof. Due to the fact that there are so many types of sink pans and metal edgings available, and that there are various systems of construction, Armstrong has not developed a specification for this type of work. The manufacturers of these metal parts, however, almost always can furnish drawings showing the method they recommend. The names of such firms will be furnished upon request or may be found in other sections of *Sweet's Architectural Catalog*.

In general, the use of Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement and Armstrong's Sink Top Lining is desirable. Where the linoleum is to be flashed up the wall, essentially the same construction as is employed for Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base may be used. That is, the wax fillet strip is used at the junction of the sink and wall; and the metal binding strip, end stops, and corner pieces are used as required.

For the convenience of architects, we have assembled the various drawings of sink pan and edging manufacturers into a portfolio. Copies of this will be furnished without charge. Ask for *Armstrong's Sink Top Portfolio*.

With proper maintenance, Linotile (Oil-Bonded) is used successfully for work surfaces, usually over a 5-ply plywood base, with metal edgings or wood aprons.

Description—Monowall is a beautiful, modern finish having many valuable qualities for use on walls and ceilings of homes and for commercial interiors. It is a factory-finished, durable, wood fibreboard available in 32 patterns in Tile-Designs, Marble-Designs, Plain Colors, and Wood-Designs. Monowall's high-gloss finish is tough and will not crack, craze, or peel.

Panel Sizes—Monowall panels are 4' x 4' to 4' x 12' and $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick in Plain Colors and Tile-Designs. In Marble-Designs and Wood-Designs, sizes are 4' x 3' to 4' x 12' and $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick, and the designs run the 4' way of the panel. Panels 32" x 48" x $\frac{3}{16}$ " are also available in the Marble-Designs and the Wood-Designs.

Uses of Monowall—In a home, Monowall is especially suited to the kitchen and bath and is frequently used for an entry hall, game room, den or dining-room. For commercial interiors, Monowall can be used to special advantage in stores, restaurants, theatres, taverns, hotels, banks, offices, beauty parlors, barber shops, and for display work. It is well suited for use as a counter front or bar front but not as a counter top or table top.

Advantages—Typical advantages of Monowall are its fine appearance, ease of care, durability, light weight, variety of patterns, large panel sizes, speedy application, and moderate cost. The factory finish on Monowall permits immediate use following installation.

Monowall is well adapted for use in either new construction or remodelling. Old walls are generally a satisfactory base for the application of Monowall and it conceals cracks and scars. The light weight of Monowall is of particular advantage in remodelling because it can be used safely without requiring the addition of structural strength to the building. Monowall wainscoting for an average bathroom weighs less than 150 lbs.

Monowall's ease of cleaning and its excellent resistance to water makes it particularly valuable for use in rooms

such as kitchen and bath, and in restaurants and other commercial interiors where frequent wiping and cleaning are required. For ordinary cleaning Ivory soap and water are satisfactory and frequently wiping with a damp cloth is sufficient. Monowall is often used for lining walls around tub showers, wash bowls, and areas similarly exposed to water. A specially designed metal channel strip and suitable cements prevent water from getting back of Monowall when it is used around a built-in bathtub.

Installation—Any reasonably careful and experienced workman or carpenter or mechanic can install Monowall successfully. A wainscoting type of Monowall installation for a small room is usually completed in a day. A minimum of fuss or disturbance is involved. For best appearance and for permanence, Monowall should be applied with Armstrong's CM-50 Cement. Any base over which Monowall is applied must be dry, firm, clean, free from dust, and reasonably smooth or level. Do not apply Monowall on a surface which is likely to become wet, such as a porous wall below grade.

Monowall may be applied with CM-50 Cement against one- or two-coat plaster (old or new), gypsum lath, gypsum board, hardboard, wood, plywood, or finished concrete. Do not apply Monowall directly on studding but install a continuous surface base.

Moldings and Channels—All joints between Monowall panels are finished with connecting moldings or channels of special design. Base molding of wood and cap moldings of wood or metal are also required. The connecting moldings are generally not nailed in place, but left loose so that any settling or movement of the walls can readily be taken up. Base and cap moldings should be nailed to the wall but not to the Monowall. A special channel is designed for use around a built-in bathtub. See page 39.

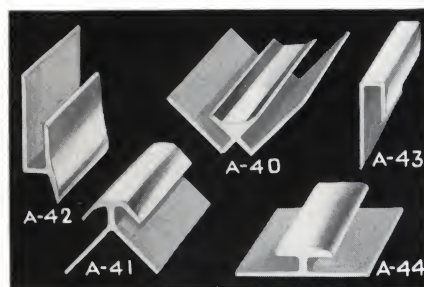
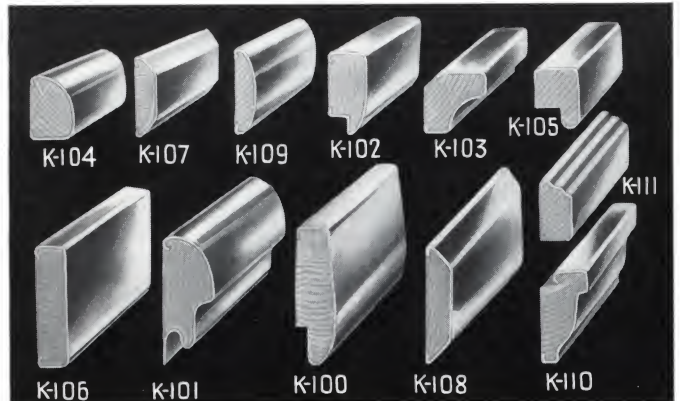
Any special problems in the installation of Monowall should be referred to our nearest office.

Specifications—See page 38.



Painted wood moldings.

Chrome metal finished wood moldings.



White alloy metal channels.

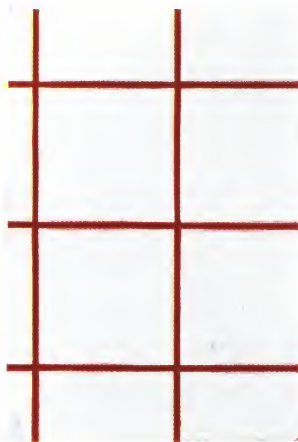


Chrome finish metal channels.

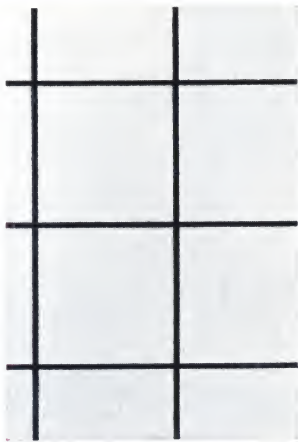
ARMSTRONG'S MONOWALL



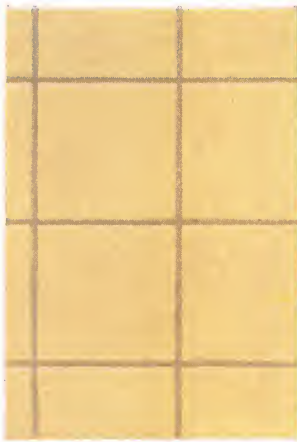
No. 110 White—Warm Gray Line



No. 120 White—Chinese Red Line



No. 130 White—Black Line



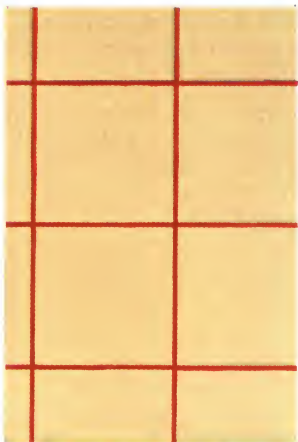
No. 210 Ivory—Warm Gray Line



No. 220 Ivory—Black Line



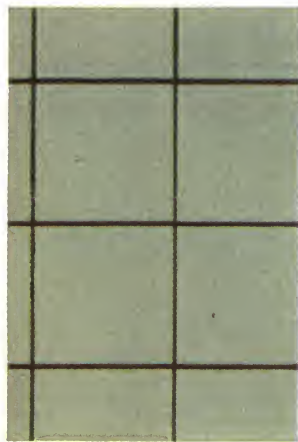
No. 230 Ivory—Apple Green Line



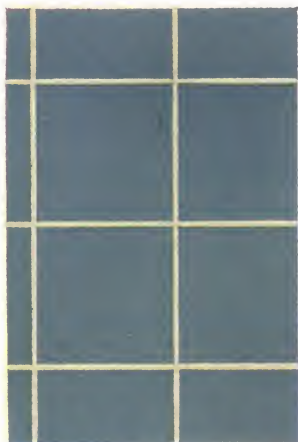
No. 240 Ivory—Chinese Red Line



No. 310 Nile Green—Ivory Line



No. 320 Ocean Green—Olive Line



No. 410 Chinese Blue—Ivory Line



No. 510 Black—White Line



No. 610 Apricot—Ivory Line



No. 11 White



No. 21 Ivory



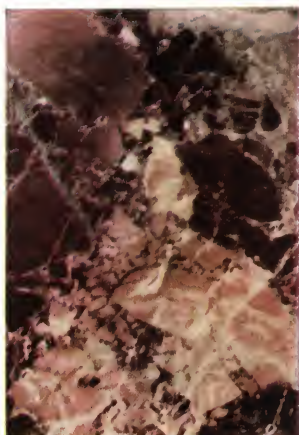
No. 31 Nile Green



No. 32 Ocean Green



No. 41 Chinese Blue



No. 901 Breche Rose

SIZES

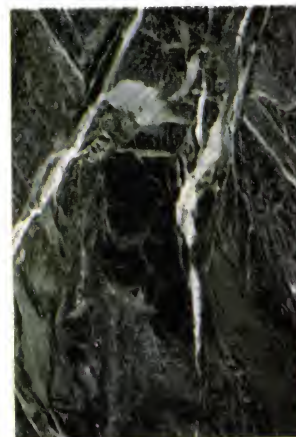
***Tile-Design Monowall**—Panel sizes 4' x 4', 5', 6', 8', 10', and 12' x 1/8". Scored lines are 4" apart. On special order, scored lines will be spaced 8", 12", or 16" apart. For modern horizontal decorative effects, scoring will be done in one direction only and spaced 8", 12", or 16" apart.

Plain Color Monowall—Panel sizes 4' x 4', 5', 6', 8', 10', and 12' x 1/8".

Marble-Design Monowall—Panel sizes 4' x 8', 10', and 12' x 1/8"; also 32" x 48" x 3/16". Pattern runs 4' way of all panels.

Wood-Design Monowall—Panel sizes 4' x 8', 10', and 12' x 1/8"; also 32" x 48" x 3/16". Pattern runs 4' way of all panels.

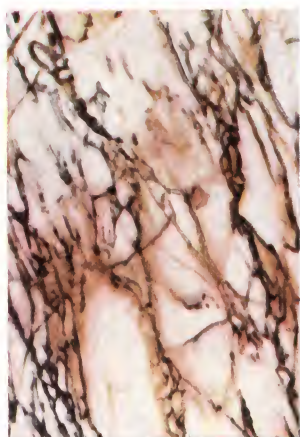
** Note: Formerly known as Monotile.*



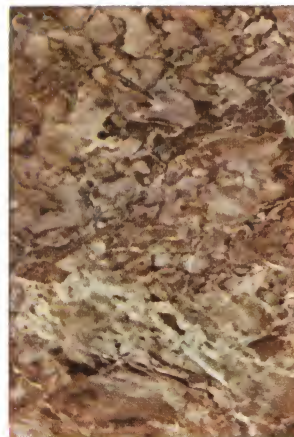
No. 902 Verde



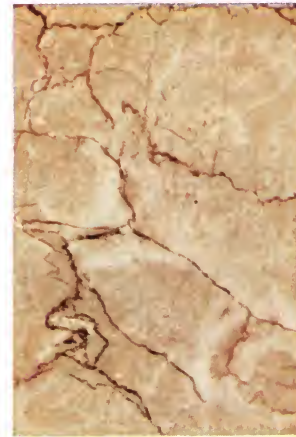
No. 903 Black and Gold



No. 904 Light Skyros



No. 905 Jaune Benou



No. 906 Rose de Brignolles



No. 810 Avadire



No. 811 Prima Vera



No. 812 Circassian Walnut



No. 813 Qtd. Walnut-American



No. 51 Black



No. 61 Apricot



No. 71 Chinese Red



No. 81 Turquoise Blue



No. 91 Lemon Yellow

INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS

How to Use These Specifications

In the following pages of specifications, items have been grouped by trades. All essential subject matter is presented as pre-written specification clauses in bold-face type. Matter in light-face type is explanatory or indicates where the architect must fill in dimensions, brand names, etc.

To form a complete specification, simply copy all paragraphs except those not pertinent to the job in hand. Extra copies of this specification are available upon request. Also, refer to drawings on pages 24 and 39.

In certain cases, especially in remodeling, certain details herein delegated to related trades may better be assigned to the resilient flooring contractor; for example, the leveling or renailling of wooden subfloors.

Caution—Linotile (Oil-Bonded), Linoleum, Cork Tile, Rubber Tile, Cork Carpet, and Linoflor should not be installed on any floor in direct contact with the ground. Armstrong's Asphalt Tile is the only type of resilient flooring recommended for below grade. Armstrong's Mastic Armoflor and Felt-Cushion Mastic Tile may be installed over concrete in direct contact with the ground on grade, but not below grade.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS For Any Armstrong Product

Armstrong's (Name products here.) in the patterns, colorings, sizes, designs, and gauges herein specified, shall be furnished and installed on the areas listed below. (List here.):

All products covered by these specifications are to be installed in accordance with the latest edition of Armstrong's standard specifications by a handler of Armstrong products whose work is acceptable to the Armstrong Cork Company, and whose bid shall include all the labor and materials required by these specifications.

RESILIENT FLOORING

Asphalt Tile
Cork Carpet

Cork Tile
Felt-Cushion Mastic Tile

Linoleum
Linotile (Oil-Bonded)
Inlaid Linoflor

Mastic Armoflor
Rubber Tile

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1. Subfloors shall be brought to a smooth, even surface (Specify distance.) inches below the surface of the finished flooring. (This distance is determined by allowing for thickness of the resilient flooring—See Table I—plus the thickness of the following materials if used: Lining Felt [$\frac{1}{16}$ "], $\frac{1}{8}$ " Temwood, $\frac{1}{4}$ " Temboard, or Floor Fill. Allowance for Floor Fill varies, depending on the unevenness of the existing subfloor.)

Single Wood Floors of T. & G. Boards

(Resilient floorings should never be pasted to a single wood subfloor. If the single floor is made of tongue-and-groove boards, use [2a].)

2a. The floor shall be covered with a layer of Armstrong's $\frac{1}{4}$ " Temboard or Armstrong's $\frac{1}{8}$ " Temwood, which shall be firmly nailed with 2d rosin-coated nails spaced not more than 6" apart in both directions and beginning

at the outside edges of each piece. The pieces of Temwood or Temboard shall be laid not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ " apart with the smooth side down, so that the rough or "wire" side is exposed. (Temboard or Temwood should never be used over a single floor consisting of square-edged boards.)

Single Wood Floors of Square-edged Boards

(If the single floor does not consist of tongue-and-groove boards, use [2b].)

TABLE I—WEIGHTS AND GAUGES

The weights and gauges given in this table are manufacturing standards. Slight variations will occur; but for practical purposes, these figures are substantially correct.

Material	Approximate Thickness, In.	Finished Gauge, In.	Average Net Weight per Sq. Ft. in Lbs.	Roll Width in Ft.	Material	Approximate Thickness, In.	Finished Gauge, In.	Average Net Weight per Sq. Ft. in Lbs.	Roll Width in Ft.
ASPHALT TILE.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	.125 .187 .250 .375	1.18 1.70 2.40 3.60		LINOLEUM, continued				
CORK CARPET.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.250	.866	6	Straight Line Inlaid				
CORK TILE.....	$\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	.312 .500	.70 1.00		Heavy.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.93	6
FELT					Medium.....	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.73	6
Armstrong's Lining Felt.....	$\frac{1}{16}$		.111	3	Standard.....	$\frac{5}{64}$	.075	.61	
Armstrong's Saturated Felt.....	$\frac{1}{16}$		.144	3	Embossed Inlaid				
FELT-CUSHION MASTIC TILE.....	$\frac{5}{64}$	.080	.577		Heavy.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.79	6
INDUSTRIAL ASPHALT TILE..	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	.250 .50	1.5 3.0		Medium.....	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.64	6
INLAID LINOFLOR.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	.079	.56	6	Standard.....	$\frac{5}{64}$	.075	.52	6
LINOLEUM*					Marbelle				
Plain					$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	$\frac{3}{8}$	.187	1.34	6
6mm. (Battleship).....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.235	1.56	6	Heavy.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.84	6
$\frac{3}{16}$ -inch (Battleship).....	$\frac{3}{16}$	.187	1.27	6	Medium.....	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.66	6
Heavy (Battleship).....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.84	6	Standard.....	$\frac{5}{64}$	.075	.57	6
Medium.....	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.67	6	Monobelle				
Standard.....	$\frac{5}{64}$	.075	.58	6	Heavy.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.84	6
Jaspé					Medium.....	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.66	6
$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	$\frac{3}{8}$	.187	1.21	6	Standard.....	$\frac{5}{64}$	.075	.57	6
Heavy.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.83	6	LINOTILE (Oil-Bonded).....	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	.125 .187 .250	1.00 1.50 1.90	
Medium.....	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.63	6	LINOWALL.....	$\frac{1}{20}$	.050	.344	3 & 6
					MASTIC ARMOFLOR.....	$\frac{5}{64}$	.080	.577	3
					RUBBER TILE.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	.125 .187 .250	1.15 1.90 2.35	

*The Armstrong Cork Company and other linoleum manufacturers in the United States have standardized on the five linoleum gauges shown above. All types of linoleum bearing the same gauge designation are now of identical thickness.

2b. The single floor shall be covered with a layer of $\frac{7}{8}$ " kiln-dried tongue-and-groove boards, not over 3" in face width, which shall be laid at an angle of 45 deg. to the under layer. The boards shall have end joints cut square and shall be driven tight and blindnailed with 8d steel-cut flooring nails.

Double Wood Floors

(If double wood subfloors are to be installed, use [3].)

3. Double floors shall be installed, the under layer consisting of $\frac{25}{32}$ " kiln-dried tongue-and-groove boards not over 6" wide, cut from 1" stock. The boards shall be laid at right angles to the joists, with the ends cut square, staggered, and over bearings only. All boards shall be thoroughly facenailed at each end and at every bearing with two 8d nails.

The top layer shall consist of $\frac{7}{8}$ " kiln-dried tongue-and-groove boards not over 3" in face width and shall be laid at an angle of 45 deg. to the under layer. The boards shall have end joints cut square and shall be driven tight and blindnailed with 8d steel-cut flooring nails. (If, for economy, the top layer is omitted, the bottom layer should be covered with Armstrong's Temboard or Temwood as specified in [2a].)

Repairing Old Floors

(Select clauses from [4a] to [4d] if existing floors are extremely uneven and are not being leveled with Armstrong's Floor Fill.)

4. Existing floors throughout (Specify rooms.)

Leveling

(The leveling and conditioning of existing concrete subfloors that are sound are provided for in the specification for the resilient flooring contractor.)

1. (Same as [1] in "Items for Carpentry Contract.")

2. The surface of all concrete floors throughout (Specify areas.)

a—as well as the treads and the

(Use [1] when resilient flooring is to be used with Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base, Asphalt Tile Cove Base, or Rubber Cove Base and Plinth Blocks.)

1. All plastering on walls through-

(Use [1] in a sub-contract or a contract direct with the owner.)

1. The General Conditions of the Contract for the Building (Specify date of edition.) issued by the American Institute of Architects are a part of these specifications, and the Contractor shall consult them in detail for instructions on his work.

Heat and Ventilation

2. The Owner shall provide good ventilation and maintain a tempera-

a—shall have all cracks wider than $\frac{1}{8}$ " and all holes larger than $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter filled with snugly fitted pieces of wood or plastic wood.

b—shall have all loose and defective boards replaced with sound new material.

c—shall be renailed as necessary to make them rigid and secure.

d—(Same as [2a].)

Baseboards and Plinths

5. Wooden baseboards and plinth blocks shall be extended to the top surface of the subfloor.

6. Just prior to the application of the resilient flooring, the Contractor shall scrape all uneven joints in the subfloor and leave a smooth, even, and clean surface suitable for the reception of the resilient flooring.

Stair Nosings

7. On each stair tread (Specify locations.)

a—also including the top treads at all floors that will be covered with resilient flooring.

b—and intermediate landings.

c—the Contractor shall provide and install a continuous nosing (Specify kind.) with the top edge set so as to finish flush with the surface of the resilient flooring. Nosings shall be rigidly secured in place by (Specify method.)

Flash Type Cove and Base

(Use [8] when Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base is to be installed on concrete or plastered walls in new construc-

tion. Also for existing plastered walls, unless the plaster is sound and the lath is rigid and not springy, in which case the binding strip, end stops, and corners may be nailed to the studs and lath.)

8. On all walls throughout (Specify areas.) the Contractor shall provide and install a continuous white pine ground flush with the finished wall surfaces. The ground shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick, with its center line set parallel to and (Specify $5\frac{3}{8}$ " for 6" high base; $3\frac{7}{8}$ " for $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high base.) above the surface of the subfloor. (The binding strip and tops of the corner pieces and end stops are nailed to this wood ground.)

Rubber or Cork Cove Base

(Use [9] when resilient flooring is to be installed with Armstrong's Cork Tile Cove and Base, or with Armstrong-Stedman Hospital Type and 4", 6", or 8" Flexible or Heavy Type Rubber Cove Base; and also for the Rubber Plinth. The 2" Heavy Type Rubber Cove Base and the Utility Type Rubber Cove Base do not require wood grounds, but the plaster or concrete wall should be smooth, true, and even.)

9. On all walls and partitions throughout (Specify areas.) the Contractor shall provide continuous white pine grounds of proper thickness and shall install them flush with the finished wall surfaces. The ground shall be 3" wide, set with the bottom edge $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the subfloor surface.

(Use [10] for concrete walls only.)

10. Grounds shall be built into the forms and securely anchored in the concrete so as not to be damaged by the removal of forms.

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intermediate landings of stairs (Specify location.)

b—shall be steel troweled to a smooth, even, level, hard surface free from expansion joints, depressions, scale, or foreign deposits.

Stair Nosings

3. (Same as [7] in "Items for Carpentry Contract.")

ITEMS FOR PLASTERING CONTRACT

out (Specify areas.) shall be made smooth, even, and free from pits or other imperfections, and shall be carried below the wood grounds to the subfloor. The plaster above and below

the wood grounds shall be flush with the face of the grounds. The surface of the intersection of the wall and floor shall be left true, even, and free from dirt or foreign matter.

ITEMS FOR RESILIENT FLOORING CONTRACT

ture of at least 70° F. while the resilient flooring is being laid. He shall furnish hoisting service, adequate lighting, and power for scrubbing and polishing.

3. After the resilient flooring has been inspected and approved, the Owner shall cover it with heavy paper in rooms where painting or other work is to be done.

4. The Contractor shall carefully inspect all surfaces on which his materials are to be applied and shall report to the Architect in writing any unsatis-

factory surfaces. Otherwise, the Contractor shall assume full responsibility for all failures and defects in his work resulting from such surfaces.

Guarantee

5. The Contractor, on completion of his work, as evidenced by final payment, shall provide the Owner with a written guarantee warranting that all workmanship and materials are free from defects and that he shall promptly repair or replace without additional cost to the Owner any and

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all such defects which evidence themselves within one year after the completion of his work.

Cleaning and Leveling of Subfloors

(Use [6] for existing wood, concrete, ceramic tile, terrazzo, marble, or metal subfloors if necessary. Omit [6] when wood floors are to be leveled with Temwood or Temboard.)

6. Badly worn floors or low places shall be leveled with Armstrong's Floor Fill applied in accordance with the maker's directions.

(Use [7] for modernization work.)

7. All oil, wax, or varnish on existing floors throughout (Specify areas.) shall be entirely removed. The floors shall then be thoroughly rinsed.

(Use [8] for all subfloors except concrete.)

8. All paint shall be removed from the subfloor, and the subfloor shall be thoroughly rinsed.

Non-Absorbent Subfloors

(Use [9] where resilient floorings are laid over tile, terrazzo, marble, and other non-absorbent subfloors.)

9. The subfloor shall be thoroughly scrubbed with a scrubbing machine, using soapy water and clean, sharp sand. Any joints or cracks shall be repaired with a mixture of portland

cement and plaster of Paris finished flush with the surface.

Metal Subfloors

(Use [10] for metal subfloors.)

10. Metal subfloors shall be true and even and shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt, grease, paint, rust, etc.

Concrete Subfloors

(Use [11] and [12] where resilient flooring is to be laid over concrete floors. For concrete to be sufficiently dry to serve as a satisfactory subfloor for resilient floorings, adequate ventilation is imperative in all spaces between the ground and the concrete.)

11. The Contractor shall repair any expansion score marks or cracks with a mixture of portland cement and plaster of Paris, finished flush with the surface of the floor. A chalky or dusty surface shall be swept clean and primed with Armstrong's Cork Tile Sealer. A single coat of paint that is solid, dry, and well-bonded need not be removed. Where there are two or more coats, all shall be removed. The floors shall then be thoroughly rinsed.

12. The Contractor shall test the concrete for dampness, using anhydrous calcium chloride as described in Armstrong specifications. The re-

silient flooring shall not be laid until concrete is thoroughly dry. (This test is not an absolute guarantee of dryness, but merely an indication of excessive moisture. Wherever possible, concrete should be permitted to dry out for several months. Every effort should be made to provide heat and good ventilation.

Magnesite Subfloors

(If resilient flooring is to be installed over magnesite subfloors, send a complete description of their condition to Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., so that the best method of installation can be recommended. New magnesite subfloors are slow drying; old ones are often structurally weak. Therefore, to prevent failures, a special recommendation is necessary in every case.)

Materials and Scope of Work

13. Throughout (Specify areas.), the Contractor shall provide and install Armstrong's (Specify flooring. Also indicate whether Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base, Asphalt Tile Cove Base, Cork Tile Cove and Base, or Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Cove Base and Plinth Blocks are to be used.) in the following gauges, pattern numbers, designs, and types: (List here.)

14. All materials shall be manufactured by the Armstrong Cork Company and shall be delivered on the job in their original packages with seals unbroken and with the manufacturer's brand and name clearly marked thereon. No seconds or remnants shall be used.

Method of Installation

15. The method of installation shall be as follows: (Here specify the method given in Table II.)

Lining Felt

(Use [16] when Armstrong's Lining Felt has been specified in [15].)

16. All lining felt shall be cut to fit accurately and shall be laid, with a minimum of seams, so that its length runs across the floor boards. Seams shall be butted and made tight. All cross-seams shall be staggered. After being pasted down, all lining felt shall be thoroughly rolled with a suitable linoleum roller, from the center out, so as to insure complete adhesion and remove air bubbles. All seams and edges shall be rolled until firm adhesion has been obtained.

Linoleum and Roll Goods

(Use [17] for linoleum.)

17. All linoleum shall be delivered to the job in full rolls and shall conform to Federal specifications LLL-L-351, and LLL-L-361. No piecing of short ends shall be allowed. The linoleum shall be carefully scribed to form a tight joint at junctions with vertical surfaces.

(Use [18] for patterned linoleum, but not for Plain, Jaspé, Marbelle, or Monobelle.)

18. The cut edges of patterned linoleum shall be carefully butted and the pattern matched.

(Use [19] where linoleum, cork carpet, or Linoflor may be subjected to spilling or flooding of water from above.)

19. The Contractor shall seal all seams and edges with Armstrong's

TABLE II—METHOD OF APPLYING RESILIENT FLOORINGS

The numbers refer to the paragraphs below, which indicate method of installation to be incorporated in Paragraph 15 in "Work of Resilient Flooring Contractor." Where two or more numbers are given, the first is the preferred and the others should be used only when special properties are desired, such as cushioning or waterproofing.

	Linoleum or Cork Cpt.	Linotile	Cork Tile	Rubber Tile	Asphalt Tile	Armoflor or Mastic Tile	Linoflor
Suspended Wood.....	1	1	1	5	7	2	2
Suspended Concrete.....	1 or 2	2 or 1	2 or 1	6 or 5	9	2	2
Concrete, Ceramic Tile, Marble, or Terrazzo in direct contact with ground, on or below grade.....	3	3	3	3	8	8	3
Suspended Ceramic Tile, Marble, or Terrazzo.....	1 or 2	1 or 2	1 or 2	6 or 5	9	2	2
Metal.....	4	4	4	6	9	10	4
Stair Treads	Wood or Concrete..	2	2	6	9	2	2
	Metal.....	4	4	6	9	10	4

1. Armstrong's Lining Felt shall be bonded to subfloor with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. Resilient flooring shall be bonded to felt with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste.

2. Resilient flooring shall be bonded direct to subfloor with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste.

3. Don't use.

4. Resilient flooring shall be bonded direct to subfloor with Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement.

5. Armstrong's Saturated Lining Felt shall be bonded to subfloor with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. Resilient flooring shall be bonded to saturated felt with Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement.

6. Resilient flooring shall be bonded direct to subfloor with Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement.

7. Armstrong's Saturated Lining Felt

shall be bonded to subfloor with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. Asphalt Tile shall be bonded to the felt with Armstrong's No. 160 Emulsion.

8. See "Caution," page 32. Subfloor shall first be primed with Armstrong's Primer. Then the resilient flooring shall be bonded direct to subfloor with Armstrong's Asphalt or Mastic Cement, strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's latest specifications, a copy of which the Contractor shall obtain before starting work.

9. Asphalt Tile shall be bonded direct to subfloor with Armstrong's Asphalt Cement or No. 160 Emulsion.

10. Resilient flooring shall be bonded direct to subfloor with Armstrong's Asphalt or Mastic Cement. (Do not specify Mastic Armoflor or Felt-Cushion Mastic Tile for below-grade areas.)

No. 236 Waterproof or No. 210 Rustproof Cement.

(Use [20] where linoleum, cork carpet, or Linoform is used over wood subfloors.)

20. The resilient flooring shall be laid so that all seams are at right angles to the floor boards. If this involves wasteful cutting, it shall be laid with its seams parallel to the floor boards; and Armstrong's Fabric Seam Protector shall be pasted to the lining felt with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste, directly under the seams in the resilient flooring.

Adhesives and Primers

(Use [21] to [24] depending upon the type of adhesive or primer required. See Table II.)

21. Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement shall be allowed to set for 15 minutes before the resilient flooring is laid. The resilient flooring shall be thoroughly rolled after it has been laid.

22. Armstrong's Mastic Cement shall be allowed to set 30 minutes before the flooring is laid.

23. Armstrong's Asphalt Cement and Asphalt Tile shall be stored at 75° F. for 24 hours before use. The Asphalt Cement shall be allowed to set 15 to 30 minutes before the flooring is laid.

24. Armstrong's Primer shall be kept away from open flames. It shall be well brushed into the pores of concrete. A second coat shall be applied if the concrete is very porous. The primer shall be thoroughly dry before Asphalt Cement is applied.

Layout and Fitting

25. All resilient flooring shall be applied in such manner that its entire under surface shall be securely bonded in place and the entire upper surface shall be smooth, clean, and free from all imperfections. The lines between the tiles shall be straight so as to preserve the symmetry of the design.

Borders

26. The width of borders may vary to allow for variations in the dimensions of the rooms and for the designs selected. All borders shall follow the line of permanent fixtures.

27. The field or border shall butt against the base and plinth blocks.

Rolling

28. All resilient flooring shall be rolled with a linoleum roller to eliminate air bubbles. Sandbags shall be laid along all high spots, irregular areas, and joints until all danger of loosening has passed. Then the Contractor shall immediately wipe up all surplus adhesive.

Runners

(Use [29] when runners of resilient flooring are specified, or when resilient flooring is laid at doorways where the underfloor is not countersunk or where there are no thresholds.)

29. The edges of the resilient flooring shall be protected with Armstrong's Beveled Edging.

Stair Treads

(Use [30] when stair treads of resilient flooring are specified.)

30. To overcome the offset caused by the flange of stair-tread nosings, the Contractor shall build up the area behind the flange with Armstrong's Lining Felt applied with (See Table II for proper adhesive.)

Flash Type Cove and Base

(Use [31] through [34], as necessary, when resilient flooring is to be installed with Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base.)

31. Throughout (Specify rooms.) the Contractor shall provide and install Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base in (Specify colors of coved linoleum and 4½" or 6" height.)

(Use [32] for existing concrete floors not plugged as specified in [4] under "Items for Masonry Contract.")

32. The Contractor shall set 5/8" diameter wood plugs, not less than 1" long, into the concrete subfloor at all points where Armstrong's Metal End Stops or Outside Metal Corner Pieces are required.

(Use [33] for existing concrete walls without wood grounds of the type specified in [8] of "Items for Carpentry Contract.")

33. The Contractor shall set 5/8" diameter wood plugs, not less than 1" long, in the walls at the proper height and at intervals of not more than 12" and not less than 6", flush with the wall surface, for nailing Armstrong's Metal Binding Strip. Similar plugs shall be installed in the wall at all points where Armstrong's Metal End Stops or Corner Pieces are required.

34. The binding strip, end stops, and corner pieces shall be installed with rosin-coated, flat-headed nails long enough to thoroughly secure them flush and tight to the wall. Armstrong's 3/4" Wax Fillet Strip shall be pasted in place with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste or Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement. The cove linoleum shall be pattern scribed and pasted in place with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste or Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement. Where the linoleum joins the corners or end stops, it shall be mitered and trimmed to fit neatly. The edge of the field or border shall be made tight and flush with the edge of the coved linoleum.

Asphalt Tile, Cork Tile, or Rubber Cove Base

(Use [35a] for Asphalt Tile Cove Base; [35b] for Rubber Cove Base; [35c] for Cork Tile Cove and Base.)

35. Throughout (Specify areas.) the Contractor shall provide and install—

a—Armstrong's Asphalt Tile Cove Base in (Specify 4" or 6" height and 1/8" or 3/8" thickness.); shall firmly butt it against the finished flooring; and then shall securely paste it to the wall surface with Armstrong's Asphalt Cement.

b—Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Cove Base using (Specify type,

size, colors, and thickness.). The Contractor shall provide all coved corner pieces, plinths, and end stops. These shall be secured firmly in position with Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement and shall make a neat tight joint all around with the finished flooring.

c—Armstrong's Cork Tile Cove and Base using their (Specify light, medium, or dark shade, 4" or 6" height, and 5/8" or 1/2" gauge.). The cove and base shall be pasted in place with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste and fastened with tempered headless steel brads. The cove and base shall be sanded to a smooth and even surface and left clean and in good condition.

Finishing Cork Tile

(Use [36] for unbeveled cork tile.)

36. The entire cork tile surface shall be machine-sanded with No. 00 sandpaper so as to produce a smooth, level finish. If considerable leveling of the cork tile is necessary, due to uneven subfloors, this sanding shall be preceded by a sanding with No. 1½ paper.

(Use [37] for all cork tile not prefinished at the factory.)

37. To all cork tile, the Contractor shall apply a brush coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Sealer, which shall be allowed to dry for about 15 to 30 minutes; one coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Undercoat, which shall be allowed to dry 15 to 30 minutes; followed by one coat of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax. The Cork Tile Undercoat shall be thoroughly buffed with a floor machine before the Linogloss Wax is applied.

(If cork tile has been supplied factory-finished, use [38] instead of [37].)

38. All cork tile surfaces shall be given one coat of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax and shall be thoroughly buffed with a floor machine.

Washing and Waxing

(Use [39] for linoleum, Linotile, cork carpet, Linoform, Mastic Armofloor, or Felt-Cushion Mastic Tile.)

39. After allowing the resilient flooring to set for at least twelve hours, the Contractor shall wash it with a solution consisting of 1/2 cup of Armstrong's Floor Cleaner in 10 quarts of water. He shall rinse the floor thoroughly with clear, cold water, and apply one thin coat of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax.

(Use [40] for Asphalt Tile only.)

40. Asphalt tile shall not be washed or waxed for two weeks after installation. Two weeks after installation, the Contractor shall clean it with Armstrong's Floor Cleaner, rinse it with clear, cold water and apply one thin coat of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax.

(Use [41] for rubber tile only.)

41. Not sooner than five days after the rubber tile has been installed, the Contractor shall wash it thoroughly, using the method currently recommended by Armstrong Cork Company, and shall apply one thin coat of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax.

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FLORMASTIC

ITEMS FOR FLOORING CONTRACT

Gravel, stone, or trap rock chips passing $\frac{3}{8}$ " mesh and retained on $\frac{1}{8}$ " mesh shall be used.

7. *Mixture* (Use [7a] for small jobs.)

7a. The following mixture shall be used:

$\frac{3}{4}$ volume of portland cement
2 volumes of Armstrong's Flormastic

2 volumes of concrete sand

6 volumes of gravel, stone, or trap rock chips, $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter

$1\frac{1}{2}$ volumes (maximum) of water

(Use [7b] for large installations.)

7b. The Contractor shall send to Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., for analysis, at least 50 lbs. each of the sand, gravel, and stone chips that are available, and shall use the formula recommended by Armstrong.

8. *Sequence of Mixing:* In preparing the mixture, the gravel or stone chips shall be put into the mixer first, and enough water added to completely wet the particles. Armstrong's Flormastic shall be added, together with enough more water to keep the mixture mastic. Following this, the portland cement, and the rest of the water shall be added gradually, so that a uniform stiff mixture is maintained until the ingredients are all thoroughly compounded.

9. *Spreading:* The average finished thickness of mastic flooring shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ ". In order to control thickness, screed strips or wood blocks approximately 2" wide and of the required thickness shall be placed on the sub-floor, not more than 10' apart.

Power Float Finish

(Include [10], [11], and [12] if a power float finish is desired. For a hand finish, use [13] instead.)

10. The mastic mixture, as it comes from the mixer, shall be raked into place and then tamped or rolled. The mixture shall be sufficiently compacted by tamping so that it can be scraped to a true level before the power tamp and floating machine are applied. The tamper shall be made from a heavy block that has been corrugated on its bottom base.

(The dry consistency of the proper mix makes screeding by the usual method

difficult. As the mastic will be compacted through the tamping and power floating, allowance should be made for this by placing the mastic slightly above the desired finished floor level.)

11. The power-floating machine shall be operated on a given area only until sufficient mortar has been worked to the surface to completely fill the voids between the aggregate.

If the mastic has been mixed to the correct consistency, a power-floating machine may be used immediately following the scraping. However, if the consistency has been allowed to become too thin, floating should be delayed until some of the water has evaporated. The proper time for floating is when the mastic has become stiff enough to bear the whole weight of a man without appreciable indentation or heel marks.

12. If necessary, when the mastic has set up quite hard, it shall be given a second power-floating. (This smooths the surface considerably more and produces a finish that in most instances will be smooth enough for industrial areas. If a very smooth finish is desired, the floated floor should be given a steel troweling once-over in the usual manner.)

Hand Finish

13. The mastic mixture as it comes from the mixer shall be of such consistency that it can be roughly spread in place with a trowel. It shall then be straightened in a manner similar to that used in placing concrete topping. The finished level shall be predetermined by the setting of the screeds. Finishing shall be done in a manner similar to that of finishing concrete topping. It shall be wood-floated at the time of initial set and shall be given a steel troweling at the time of final set.

(Include [14] whether the floor is power-floated or hand-finished.)

14. *Curing:* Care shall be taken to prevent too rapid drying, particularly in areas subjected to drafts created by elevator shafts, open windows, direct sun, etc. In order to accomplish this curing, the floor shall be covered, immediately after finishing, with paper, sawdust, or damp sand for at least 24 hours. (Too rapid drying, due to drafts or heat, causes unequal contraction, which results in crazing or cracking of the surface.)

UNDERLAYMENT

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[2], [3], [4], and [5] in Cold Mastic Floor Specification above.

3. *Mixing, Spreading, Finishing*—The Underlayment shall be mixed, spread,

LINOWALL

ITEMS FOR PLASTERING CONTRACT

(In remodeling, the metal beading should be removed.)

(Use [2] if rounded outside corners are desired.)

2. All outside corners shall be rounded to a radius of (Specify 1" for

1. In the following areas (List here.) the Contractor shall install industrial cold mastic floors, using Armstrong's Flormastic according to the manufacturer's directions.

2. *Preparation of Concrete Bases:* All concrete shall be cleaned of all grease, dirt, or foreign matter. Where feasible, it shall be washed down with water.

3. *Preparation of Gypsum Bases:* All dirt, plaster, or foreign matter shall be removed from gypsum bases. The entire area shall then be given a coating of Armstrong's No. 701 Primer. This primer shall consist of one gallon per 100 square feet and shall be applied with a broom or brush. It shall be allowed to dry 24 hours minimum.

4. *Preparation of Wood Bases:* In wood bases, decayed or unsound timbers shall be replaced. Loose boards shall be securely fastened so that they cannot become loose.

The wood floor shall then be cleaned of all dirt, dust, or loose particles, and covered with a coating of Armstrong's Emulsion Primer, using approximately 2 gals. per 100 sq. ft. This primer shall be allowed to dry overnight. On top of the primer, an expanded metal reinforcing, preferably a type having $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" meshes, shall be nailed securely to the wood base every six inches in each direction.

(It is possible to successfully apply industrial heavy-duty cold mastic floors over wood floors only when the sub-construction is rigid enough to afford a perfectly solid foundation for the mastic.)

5. *Priming:* The base shall be given a coating of Armstrong's Emulsion Primer. This shall be spread over the entire surface with a broom or brush, at the rate of 1 gal. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gals. per 100 sq. ft.

6. *Materials:* With the exception of a slag cement containing a relatively high percentage of iron, any of the usual standard brands which are acceptable for state highway construction shall be used. "Concrete" sand suitable for a good grade of concrete finish shall be used. It shall be free from quicksand, clay, mica, organic matter, or other impurities. Insofar as is possible, the sand selected shall be 90% retained on a 48-mesh screen. "Plasterer's sand" shall not be used.

1. The Contractor shall level sub-floors in the following areas (List here.), using Armstrong's Underlayment.

2. *Preparation and Priming*—Same as

Plaster Walls

1. Throughout (Specify areas.) the putty coat of plaster shall be finished to a smooth, even surface with all corners plumb. Metal beading shall be omitted on all outside corners.

and finished in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

4. *Curing*—Same as [14] in Cold Mastic Floor Specification.

750 Series patterns, but $\frac{5}{8}$ " for all other patterns.)

(Use [3] if square outside corners are desired.)

3. All outside corners shall be finished square.

Wallboard Walls

(All wallboards shall have a surface smooth enough so that no markings will show through the Linowall. Plywood, hard-pressed boards and the so-called plaster boards faced with smooth cardboard are satisfactory. Boards fabricated of laminated layers of paper or non-waterproof paper pulp or spongy boards of loose-pressed fibrous materials, are not recommended. In no case can a guarantee be given against walls fabricated of boards which buckle due to the absorption of moisture.)

1. The Contractor shall provide and rigidly install horizontal cross headers between the studs of all walls and partitions in (Specify areas.). One row of headers shall be installed at the top and one at the bottom edge of wallboards, with intermediate rows every 24" or 36" apart. Throughout (Specify areas.) the Contractor shall

ITEMS FOR CARPENTRY CONTRACT

install (Specify brand and thickness.) wallboard.

2. All joints shall be vertical and shall occur over bearings only. All wallboard shall be rigidly secured to all horizontal and vertical supports with 4d blued galvanized or coated nails spaced not over 6" apart, 1/2" from the edges of all wallboards. All nail heads shall be set with a punch. After erection, all cracks between wallboard units, all countersunk nail-head holes, and all dents or other surface imperfections shall be filled flush with non-shrinking plastic, which shall be sanded to a smooth finish when dry and hard.

(Use [3] for hard-pressed boards.)

3. Wallboards shall be erected with the "wire" side exposed.

(Use [4] for all boards except plaster boards.)

4. Space between boards shall be at least 1/16".

(Use [5] for plaster boards only.)

5. Plaster boards shall be butted tightly; and the joints shall be secured by means of the U. S. Gypsum Company's Perfatape System. Where this system is used, it is unnecessary to use plastic between boards.

(Wallboard is not recommended around built-in tubs. Plaster is recommended, but when wallboard must be used, include [6].)

6. Cross-headers shall be installed around built-in tubs at the height of the tub. The wallboards shall be plywood or hard-pressed boards. Before nailing them around the tub, the Contractor shall apply Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement to the edges of the boards that butt to the flange of the tub, and to both sides of the boards, to a height of 6" from the bottom.

ITEMS FOR ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING CONTRACTS

Fixtures

1. Throughout (Specify areas.) lighting fixtures, switch plates, and other wall fixtures,

2—plumbing fixtures, radiators,

towel racks, soap dishes, and other bathroom fixtures, except built-in tubs

(Use [3a] for new construction.)

3a—shall not be placed until the

Linowall has been installed.

(Use [3b] for modernization work.)

3b—shall be carefully taken down, stored, and replaced after the Linowall has been installed.

ITEMS FOR WALL COVERING CONTRACT

1. All wall surfaces throughout (Specify areas.) shall be covered with Armstrong's Linowall of colors selected by the Architect. The work shall be done in accordance with the manufacturer's latest standard specifications, a copy of which the Contractor shall obtain. He shall remove all debris caused by his work.

2. All plaster walls shall be thoroughly dry throughout and shall be treated with a brush coat of Armstrong's Wall Size before applying Linowall Paste and hanging the Linowall. Plaster of very hard non-porous finish shall be buffed lightly with sandpaper to insure penetration of the size.

(Use [3] where Linowall is to be applied to existing plastered walls in modernization work. Where scored Keene Cement has been used, special instructions will be furnished on request.)

3. Old wall paper, oilcloth, burlap, water paints, whitewash, etc., shall be completely removed before Linowall is applied. Oil paints or enamel need not be removed entirely if they are firmly bonded to the wall. However, the film shall be thoroughly scored and cut through to the plaster with a coarse No. 3 sandpaper.

4. Cracks, holes, and dents in plaster, and all spaces between wallboards shall be patched with a quick-setting patching plaster, which shall be sanded to a smooth, level finish when dry and hard.

5. In cold weather, Linowall shall be kept in a room of 70° F. temperature for 48 hours before unrolling. The Owner shall heat rooms where Linowall is to be installed to 70° F. for 12 to 15 hours before work begins, so that the walls will be at a temperature of approximately 70° F. After installation

of Linowall, the Owner shall maintain this temperature until the adhesives have thoroughly set (at least 12 hours).

6. All Linowall shall be installed with Armstrong's Linowall Paste or Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement, in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

(Use [7] except where modernistic or other unusual decorative effects are desired.)

7. All seams shall be vertical.

8. All seams except those on square-finished, butted, outside corners shall be at least 6" away from any corner.

9. Butted seams on outside corners shall be made and finished in strict accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

(Use [10] when tile patterns and rounded outside corners are specified.)

10. The job shall be laid out so that the centers of the blocks in the pattern fall on the apex of the rounded outside corners, with the vertical joinings between the blocks to either side of the rounded corner.

11. After the Linowall has been applied, it shall be well rolled and smoothed with the hands, from the center of the piece in all directions to the edges, to eliminate air pockets.

12. Paste spots, finger marks, etc., shall be removed from the face of the Linowall with a clean cloth dampened with a solution of Armstrong's Floor Cleaner.

Metal Cap Strip and Corner Pieces

(Use [13] for Linowall 750 Series.)

13. Armstrong's 1" radius Outside and 5/8" radius Inside Corner Pieces and Armstrong's Metal Cap Strip shall be securely nailed in place before the Linowall is hung.

(Use [14] for all Linowall series except 750.)

14. Armstrong's 5/8" radius Outside and Inside Corner Pieces and Armstrong's Metal Cap Strip shall be securely nailed in place before the Linowall is hung.

(If no trim is to be used at the ceiling line, include [15]. Also include [15] if a plaster cornice is used.)

15. The Linowall shall be scribed to fit neatly against the ceiling or plaster cornice.

(Use [16] when a plaster cornice has not been specified in the plastering specifications.)

16. After the Linowall has been hung, it shall be finished at the ceiling line with a cornice molding (Specify profile and color.).

(Use [17] when Linowall is to be coved onto the ceiling.)

17. Armstrong's 3/4" Fillet Strip shall be pasted at the junction of the ceiling and side walls. The Linowall shall be pasted over it.

Special Metal Trim

(So many shapes, sizes, and finishes of metal trim are made and required for wall work that detailed directions for installation cannot be given here. However, names of reliable manufacturers will be supplied upon request. Furnish complete information as to the type required and its planned use with Linowall.)

Linosets, Inlays, Custom Designs

(Where inlays of metal, glass, or hand-carved linoleum are to be used with Linowall, specifications, working details, and other data will be furnished upon request.)

INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS

CORK TILE WAINSCOTING

ITEMS FOR PLASTERING CONTRACT

(Use [1] for new construction, for the replacement of old plaster, and when brick, hollow tile, or other masonry walls are to be finished with Cork Tile. All brick, hol-

low tile, and other masonry walls must be above grade and thoroughly dry before the plaster and Cork Tile are applied.)

1. In all areas where Cork Tile is to

ITEMS FOR CARPENTRY CONTRACT

smooth cardboard, such as gypsum plaster lath, must be used.)

1. In all areas where Cork Tile is to be applied over wallboards, the wall-

be installed on walls, the white coat shall be omitted; and the brown coat shall be brought to a true, even, smooth finish.

(Use [1] when Cork Tile is to be applied over wallboards. Do not specify loosely pressed building boards of fibrous materials or paper pulp boards. Boards consisting of a core of plaster faced with

boards shall be (Specify brand.) in sizes not larger than 16" x 32". Wallboards shall be well facenailed. Joinings shall be made on the studs, with at least 1/16" between boards.

1. Throughout (Specify areas.) the Contractor shall provide and install Armstrong's (Specify standard or beveled Cork Tile, gauge, and colors.) in patterns selected by the Architect. All Cork Tile shall be made from a select grade of pure cork, homogeneous from face to back, free from foreign substances, and thoroughly and evenly baked throughout.

The Contractor shall size all plaster and concrete walls with Armstrong's Wall Size before applying the Cork Tile. He shall make sure that all plaster is thoroughly dry and seasoned and well keyed to the lath. If the plaster is white coated, he shall make sure the bond of the white coat is tight and substantial. He shall clean painted plaster of anything that can be wiped off with a dry cloth. Water paints,

ITEMS FOR WALL COVERING CONTRACT

grease, or dirt shall be thoroughly washed off. Soft, greasy soap shall not be used. Oil paints or enamel need not be removed if they are in excellent condition, but the paint or enamel shall be thoroughly scratched with No. 3 sandpaper or an ice shaver. The Contractor shall remove all discolored, blistered, cracked, scaly, or peeling paint and all oilcloth, burlap, or wall paper.

All Cork Tile shall be laid in Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. Any paste on the surface of the tile shall be removed by rubbing with a damp cloth. The lines between the tiles shall be straight, so as to preserve the symmetry of the design.

(Use [2] for unbeveled Cork Tile.)

2. All unbeveled Cork Tile shall be

sanded smooth and level after installation, and the surface shall be left smooth, clean, and in good condition.

(Use [3] for Cork Tile that has not been factory-finished.)

3. All Cork Tile shall be finished with one brush coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Sealer, which shall be allowed to dry 15 to 30 minutes; one coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Undercoat, and one coat of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax. The Cork Tile Undercoat shall be thoroughly buffed before the Wax is applied.

(Use paragraph [4] when Cork Tile has been supplied finished at the factory.)

4. All factory-finished Cork Tiles shall be given one coat of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax and thoroughly buffed.

MONOWALL

ITEMS FOR PLASTERING CONTRACT

(Use [1] for bearing walls and framing; also for exterior masonry walls, which should be furred out as specified in "Items for Carpentry Contract.")

1. Walls and framing shall be covered with any standard plaster base and gypsum plaster. The scratch coat and brown coat shall be applied, but the finish coat may be omitted. The

brown coat shall be troweled so as to provide a firm, smooth, and level surface.

(Use [2] when Monowall is to be applied to interior walls of brick, hollow tile, pre-cast blocks, masonry, or concrete. Paragraph [2] may be omitted if these surfaces are covered with smooth-surfaced wallboards fastened mechanically.)

ITEMS FOR MASONRY CONTRACT

smooth and level to eliminate hollow or rough areas and form-board ridges. Wood grounds shall be built into the

2. Walls shall be given a brown coat of gypsum plaster troweled smooth and even. The scratch coat and finish coat may be omitted.

(Use [3] for remodeling.)

3. All large holes or hollow spaces shall be patched with patching plaster, which shall be sanded smooth and flush when hard.

(Use [1] when Monowall is to be applied to concrete.)

1. All concrete shall be troweled

forms at all points where the drawings indicate that cove base or fixtures will be installed.

ITEMS FOR ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING CONTRACTS

(Use [1] for new construction.)

1. No wall fixtures except built-in tubs shall be installed until the Monowall has been applied. Only on-set fixtures (towel bars, soap dishes, etc.) shall be used. Fixtures shall not be supported by Monowall but by screws

or expansion bolts driven into wood framing members or blocking installed for the purpose, or into masonry.

(Use [2] for remodeling.)

2. All removable wall fixtures shall be removed and carefully stored before the Monowall is installed, and

then shall be replaced. Only on-set fixtures (towel bars, soap dishes, etc.) shall be used. Fixtures shall not be supported by Monowall but by screws or expansion bolts driven into wood framing members or blocking installed for the purpose, or into masonry.

ITEMS FOR CARPENTRY CONTRACT

(Use [1] when walls are to be made smooth by the use of wallboards rather than plaster.)

1. In the following areas (Specify.) the walls shall be faced with (Specify smooth surfaced wallboards or gypsum lath.) before the Monowall is applied. The wallboard shall be fastened by nailing to furring strips or studs.

(Use [2] when Monowall is to be applied

to concrete basement walls or to exterior walls of concrete, brick, hollow tile, or pre-cast block.)

2. Walls shall be furred out with 2 x 4's applied vertically 16" on centers and cross-furred 16" on centers with 2 x 2's or 1 x 4's. The Contractor shall then apply to this furring a facing of (Specify wallboards or gypsum lath.) to receive the Monowall. Vents shall be

provided at top and bottom for ventilation.

(Use [3] when Monowall is to be applied with adhesives only.)

3. Monowall shall be installed with Armstrong's No. CM-50 Adhesive applied to the back of the Monowall. A prime coat or skin coat of this adhesive shall also be applied to the surface (wall or ceiling) against which the

Monowall is to be applied. Panels shall be pressed into place to aid adhesion and shall then be braced until the adhesive sets.

(Use [4] when Monowall is to be nailed. Nailing is not recommended but may be used with tile or marble designs.)

4. The Monowall shall be nailed on 8" centers, vertically and horizontally, to solid wood backing or wood grounds with Armstrong's needle-pointed nails, which shall be placed to be as inconspicuous as possible. On plaster, the Monowall shall be coated with Armstrong's No. CM-50 Adhesive before it is nailed in place; and the nails shall be driven into the plaster at an angle. Nailheads shall be counter-sunk and the holes filled. In Tile-Design patterns, nailing shall be done in the score lines; and nail holes shall be filled with a filler of the same color as the score line in the Monowall.

(Use [5] for all jobs.)

5. Monowall shall not be installed until all removable fixtures have been removed. The pieces of Monowall shall be cut out at the proper points to accommodate projecting pipes, electrical outlets, etc.

Non-removable objects shall be outlined with an edge molding. (Specify Type A-43 or W-9. See page 29.) Adhesive smeared on the face of the Monowall shall not be allowed to harden but shall be removed at once with a cloth moistened with kerosene or turpentine. Alcohol shall not be used.

The Monowall shall be finished with the following Armstrong moldings and channels at all joints and edges, vertical or horizontal. (Specify types and colors.) The channels shall not be nailed except where wall surfaces are irregular. Armstrong's needle pointed nails shall be used in such cases. Cor-

ner joints in all moldings and channels shall be mitred or coped as required. No fixtures shall be hung or nailed to the Monowall but shall be supported by framing back of the Monowall.

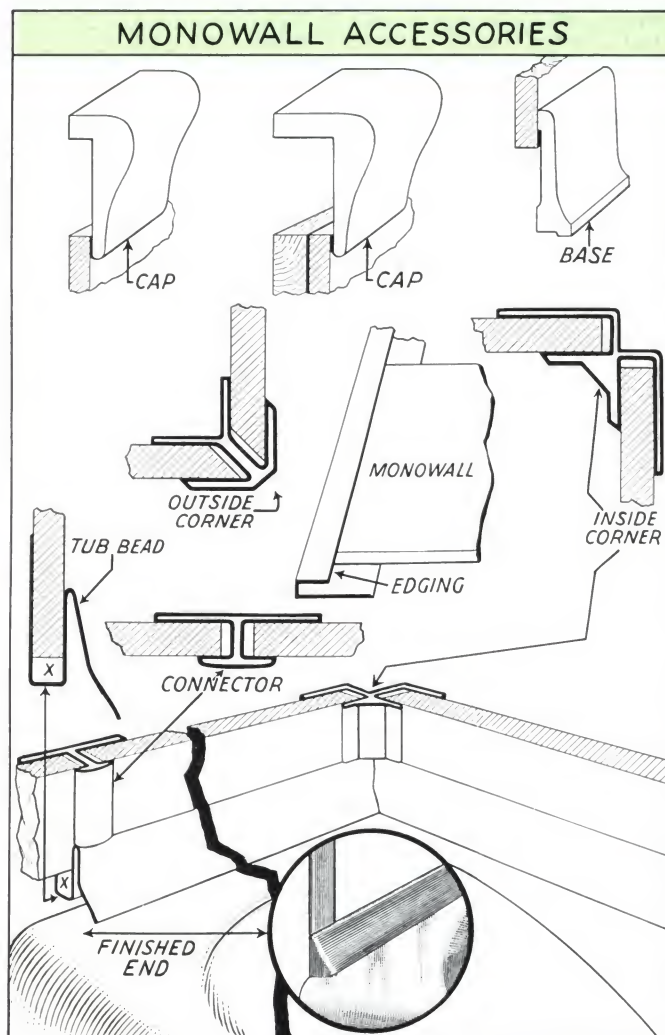
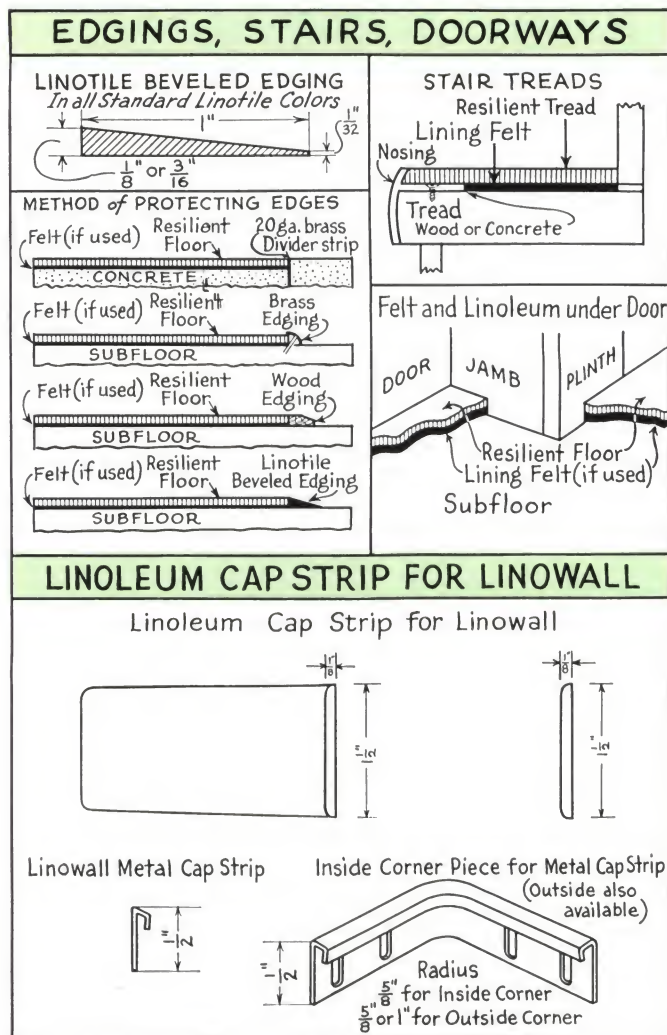
(Use [6] when Monowall is to be applied to ceilings and walls.)

6. Monowall shall be applied to the ceiling before it is applied to the walls.

(Use [7] where Monowall is to be installed over built-in tubs.)

7. At built-in tubs, Armstrong's Tub Filler Plastic TF-10 shall be spread on the ledge of the tub along the wall. The metal channel (Specify Type A-42 or C-26.) shall be fitted against this plastic. The channel opening shall then be partially filled with plastic, and the Monowall shall be pressed into the channel for at least 1/2". At inside corners, the channel shall be coped to fit closely.

INSTALLATION DETAILS AND ACCESSORIES



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 CHICAGO, ILL.....13th Floor, Merchandise Mart
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 CLEVELAND, OHIO.....812 Huron Road
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